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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 124-

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA

GANDHIJI'S PRESENCE AT R. T. CONFERENCE ESSENTIAL.

IN QUEST OF KNOWLEDGE.

Prof. Picard Risking His Life.

STUDYING RAREFIED ATMOSPHERE IN SEALED BALLOON.

LONDON, May 27. Augsburg.—An attempt to reach the height of 10 miles in a balloon with hermetically sealed gondola has been started by the Belgian Aeronaut, Professor Picard, who is risking his life in the hope of being able to make a scientific study of stratosphere (rarefied upper atmosphere).

Prof. Picard who made previous unsuccessful attempt in September, is accompanied by his Assistant Krappe. The latest report is that they have reached 36,000 feet and have already passed the limits of cirrus clouds.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN SAN SEBASTIAN.

Troops & Demonstrators Clash.

LONDON, May 27. San Sebastian.—Martial Law has been proclaimed following a serious outbreak here. The Communists and strikers have compelled the withdrawal of all public vehicles. Three people have been killed in collisions between the troops and the demonstrators.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON POLICEMEN

Baroda Kumbis On Trial.

BARDOLI, May 27. Twenty-three Kumbis of the Kapura village in the Baroda State are undergoing their trial in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the First Class at Vyara on charges of alleged rioting, dacoity and causing grievous hurt. It is alleged against them that when two policemen from British India accompanied by two State policemen went to the Kapura village recently to effect the arrest of Seth Gopal Ranchhod for the alleged theft from a field confiscated for non-payment of land revenue, they were set upon by a mob of Kumbis in the village and severely belaboured with sticks and left in an unconscious state. The police allege that the accused were among those concerned in that assault.

The injured policemen, it is stated, managed to reach a nearby village, from where they were conveyed to the British territory and taken to Valod Dispensary. They recovered after two months in the hospital.—A. P.

Latest News.

60 PERSONS DEAD AT NUNDY-DROOG.

OORGAUM, May 27. Fire is still continuing as is evidenced by smoke coming out from Richards Shaft. About sixty lives are reckoned as lost.—A. P.

"REBEL" ACTIVITIES IN BURMA.

RANGOON, May 27. Besides one dacoity, Henzada reports that forty rebels attacked a village named Yele on the Tharawaddy border on the night of 25th May and burnt seven houses. Thirty rebels raided the headman's house in Tharyemyo and destroyed tax receipts worth Rs. 32. Tharawaddy reports five cases of dacoity by armed men. Looting of property worth over Rs. 400 burning of Indian huts and haystacks and stoning of houses and assaults on Indians are reported from Pyapon and Myaungmya.

Insens reports nine cases of dacoities during the past few days by armed men in different areas looting property valued at nearly Rs. 4,000. One Indian was killed and two wounded.

New York's Invitation To Mahatma.

OVATION UNPARALLELED IN HUMAN HISTORY ASSURED

INTERNATIONAL REFORM FEDERATION URGES GANDHIJI TO BE IN U. S. BEFORE GOING TO LONDON.

The following is the copy of a cable sent to Mahatma Gandhi on April 22nd, 1931:—

Mahatma Gandhi, Ahmedabad, India.

We invite you to speak in the United States all June and July. Will guarantee advance and satisfactory arrangements and accompanying co-operation. Cable date arrival.

VIRGIL G. HINSHAW, International Secretary of the International Reform Federation, 206, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.

The following is the copy of a cable sent on April 24th, 1931:—

Mahatma Gandhi, Ahmedabad, India.

Hope you visit United States. International Reform Federation will give you their most hearty co-operation. Your message given from New York City will reach the whole world.

MARY LEITCH, 440, Harrison Ave, Claremont, Calif.

Mary Leitch, who describes herself as "a life-long friend of the Indian people", writes, in this connection:—

If Mahatma Gandhi will visit the United States any time before the forthcoming Round Table Conference and will remain for even five days in New York City he can fill the largest hall in that city twice a day during that time.

No one would be admitted, but those who held reserved seat tickets, i.e., friends of Mahatma Gandhi. By means of the radio Mr. Gandhi's message would be given to the people in every quarter of the globe. Mahatma Gandhi would receive from the people of this free Republic such an ovation as has never before been given to any human being in history.

MORE DISTURBANCES IN AFGHANISTAN

Arrangements For Loe Jirga

PESHAWAR, May 27. Owing to recent heavy rains in Afghanistan, communication with Kabul was interrupted and some damage was done to communications in other parts of the country. This, however, has not interfered with the arrangements for holding the next Loe Jirga for which elaborate preparations are being made.

Some fighting is reported between Hazara and Ghilzais in Afghanistan. Government troops, however, put down the disturbance quickly.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN AND YOUTH LEAGUES AT LOGGERHEADS.

Two Agricultural Conferences At Dhulia The Same Day.

JALGAON, May 26.

Sharp difference have arisen between the Congress Committee and the Youth League of Dhulia as a result of which two Agricultural Conferences are to be held there on the same day, one to be presided over by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the other by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. Attempts were made to select dates so that the two conferences did not clash but these proved abortive. The differences between the Congress Committee and the Youth League are so acute that it appears that the picketing of foreign cloth shops has been suspended.

A Khadi Exhibition will be held at Shahada on the days of the Agricultural Conference there.—A. P.

SUBHAS SEES GANDHIJI.

Also Sardar At Bardoli.

BARDOLI, May 27. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived here this morning. He was received at the station by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. After prolonged discussion with Messrs. Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel, he left this evening for Surat where after addressing a public meeting he will start for Calcutta by the Frontier Mail.—A. P.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE

Discussions And A Holiday.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee's sitting to-day was almost entirely occupied in going over the minutes of the first meeting and tracing much of the ground covered at that meeting.

The Committee began to consider the important question of the proportion of nominative to competitive vacancies at the proposed College, but decided to postpone discussion thereon until the next meeting, by which time further material on the subject will have been laid.

Owing to Moharrum festival the Committee will meet next on 13th instant.—A. P.

SIR T. B. SAPRU

To Sail For London On June 13th?

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

In spite of heavy professional engagements Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will be able to sail for London on 13th June.

In the course of an interview with Associated Press, he said that replying to the Viceroy, he had wired saying that though it would be very inconvenient for him to leave India at present, he was quite prepared to sail on June 13. His programme depended on the further information he received. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is at present engaged in arguing the Kyastha Palshala Trust case on behalf of the Trustees, and the case is likely to last a few more days.—A. P.

READY TO SAIL FOR LONDON

BARDOLI, May 27.

It appears that Mahatma Gandhi has made a slight change in his attitude with regard to his proceeding to London to attend the Round Table Conference. He has offered to go to London at short notice even if no communal settlement is reached previously, provided there is a satisfactory observance of the truce terms; but then he will merely explain the Congress position without taking part in the proceedings of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

SESSION LIKELY TO BE POSTPONED TILL SEPT.

To Suit Mahatma's Convenience.

GARDA COMPLAINS OF THEFT OF HIS MANGOES.

GANDHIJI'S REPLY.

SIMLA, May 27. Political circles in Simla believe that the Secretary of State has replied to Government of India regarding the next meeting of the Federal Structure Committee.

In Round Table Conference circles in London, Mahatma Gandhi's presence is considered essential and, therefore, if Mahatma Gandhi cannot be persuaded to go in June, there is no alternative but to hold the session after autumn recess of the Parliament.

VICEROY'S CABINET.

There was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council to-day when this question is understood to have been discussed, but no definite decision has been arrived at.—A. P.

Benn Insists Gandhi's Presence In London.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 27. The message from Bardoli that Gandhi is prepared to proceed to London even at short notice, and even if the communal question remains unresolved, but if the Delhi Truce terms are observed and even then only to explain the position of the Congress and not to take part in the Round Table Conference was received in Simla to-day this evening.

Just before that, however, the Viceroy's Executive Council discussed, without coming to any definite conclusion, the reply received from the Secretary of State insisting on Gandhi's presence at the Federal Structure Committee and expressing readiness on the part of His Majesty's Government to postpone the meeting of the Committee till September, if necessary on that account.

SIMLA FOR POSTPONEMENT. This reply I learn was received last night, but could be discussed only this afternoon. As usual, the proceedings of the Executive Council are a guarded secret, but it is still possible to state that Simla finds itself in agreement with postponement.

In fact conversations in Cecil Hotel lounge among those who are members of the Federal Structure Committee and Round Table Conference clearly showed that September has been fixed after all and only a miracle can now accelerate the date of the Federal Structure Committee meetings. But to what extent Gandhi's amended plans will change the complexion, it is difficult to say.

The Round Table, this evening have, however, taken for granted that September is the time for the Structure Committee meetings and November for Plenary Session. It is too early to say whether Government of India's wire to Secretary of State will be in this form.

Garda's Mangoes Taken Away.

BARDOLI, May 27. Mahatma Gandhi to-day sent his reply to Sardar Gardas as well as to Sir Cowasji Jehangir regarding the former's refusal to return the confiscated lands purchased by him. Mahatma Gandhi considers that the publication of these will be premature as he hopes there might yet be a settlement.

GARDA'S MANGOES. Four boys were to-day put up for trial before the Second Class Magistrate, Bardoli, on a charge of theft of mangoes from the field purchased by Sardar Gardas. The Magistrate gave the benefit of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code and ordered the boys to be released on their executing bonds of Rs. 25 each to be of good behaviour for three months.—A. P.

Shrimati Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya has accepted the presidency of the Akhil Vidarbha Mahila Political Conference to be held on 1st and 2nd June, 1931 at Khamnong.

SALARIES AGITATION DIES DOWN.

Judges Contribute To Exchequer.

LONDON, May 27. Tokyo.—The serious situation which threatened to develop all over the country as a result of Government's decision to cut all official salaries of over £10 per month as a part of economy campaign, has suddenly and dramatically died down.

The officials who were preparing to resign have changed their mind and the threatened strike of railway workers has been averted by the arrest of 34 extremists.

The judges who protested against reductions are now considering making of voluntary contributions to the Exchequer.—Reuter.

M. Briand Withdraws Resignation.

LONDON, May 27.

Paris.—M. Briand has withdrawn his resignation as Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

"SOMETHING SERIOUS WAS WRONG WITH THE WORLD."

Spratt's Confession Of Faith In Meerut Court.

"COMMUNISTS ARE QUITE NORMAL PEOPLE AND THERE IS NOTHING SINISTER IN COMMUNISM."

(From A Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 25. Mr. Spratt began his statement before the Sessions Judge, Meerut by observing that contrary to the views apparently held by the prosecution, Communists are quite normal people. He proceeded to give reasons that led him to become a Communist. He said that the period in which he was brought up was the one of great political and economic disturbances. He lived through the Great War and experienced food shortages and air raids, which led the people to ask even then, in any future war what will happen to the civil population?

BREAKDOWN OF CIVILIZATION.

The Versailles Peace Conference took place, which flagrantly broke all the Allies' promises about justice for small nations and the like. At the same time news began to come through about the condition of Central and Eastern Europe. It was a terrible story of blockade and famine and revolution and the breakdown of civilisation over a area inhabited by hundreds of millions of people. The pre-war secret treaties began to be published at this time. And then the post-war economic slump began when very soon two million men in Britain alone were thrown out of work.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE WORLD.

In 1923 the ultimatum to Soviet Russia and the invasion of the Ruhr Valley by the French army seemed to bring very near the prospect of another big war. It was unnecessary to add any more detail. It was enough to say that every one of this generation was forced to realise that something serious was wrong with the world and that some drastic treatment was required to set it right. Nothing has occurred to make a change in this conclusion. FASCISM HAS ITS APPEAL. He then described possible policies. Fascism became very popular at that time, especially after the march on Rome in 1922. Fascism has a romantic appeal, especially to the middle-class men like himself. But all the distinctive features of Fascism, its organisation and military and patriotism are only means to an end. And when one asks what is the end, the policy of Fascism one is disappointed, for broadly speaking it has no policy. It proposes to retain the old order which has broken down.

"SUBSTITUTING FORCE FOR FRAUD."

It proposes to retain the order which has broken down. The only modification is that it substitutes force for fraud as the first line of defence of capitalism against the working class. In this way it makes the situation worse. It increases the poverty of the masses and accentuates the class struggle and in the international sphere pursues an aggressive imperialism policy which increases the danger of war. People are deceived by the spectacular and apparently evolutionary methods of Fascism. But its policy is sheer reaction.

ILLUSION ABOUT LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Its only new suggestion was the League of Nations. But the League had assumed the function of European alliance against the U. S. A. and Soviet Russia. Far from being a guarantee of peace it had become part of the preparation of war. Next was the Labour Party which the world was suckering. By solving the international conflicts and the class struggle and organising the production in a planned manner it could set rid of the main weaknesses of the capitalist order.

IDEOLOGICAL COLLAPSE OF LABOUR PARTY.

But the Labour party after the war had a history of numerical growth but of political and ideological collapse. The Labour Government of 1924 only completed its exposure. The Labour Party had become a part of bourgeois democracy and the most dangerous and deceitful part. The fate of all the reformist movement is actually to fight against the cause which they profess. The reformist socialism is the principal support of capitalism to-day.

HIS HAVEN.

Communism is the only remaining policy and in it we find at last serious realistic and honest policy. The Communist party is (Continued on page 7.)

THE DERBY.

32 Possible Starters.

STEVE DONOGHUE RIDES "LINK BOY"

LONDON, May 27.

The acceptances for the Derby on which are focussed the eyes of the Sweep ticket-holders from four corners of the earth, reveals 32 possible starters. There are no surprises, all favourites being left in, together with "Jacopo," who was a doubtful acceptor, following its recent defeat by the well-fancied "Doctor Do-Little."

Following are the acceptors:—"Doctor Do-Little"; "Cheery Lad"; "Goyescas"; "Reveillon"; "Primitif"; "Shell Transport"; "Elisir"; "Tehau"; "Klatere"; "Teruru"; "Cameronian"; "Pokerdas"; "Jacopo"; "Coldstream"; "Estate Duty"; "Gallant"; "Apperley"; "Rose en Soleil"; "Spanish Main"; "Knolome"; "Pomme D'Api"; "Lightning Star"; "Zanoff"; "Car-melus"; "Sandwich"; "Armagnac"; "Opren"; "Grindleton"; "Link Boy"; "Lemonition"; "Abbot's Worthy" and "Sir Andrew." Steve Donoghue rides the "Link Boy."—Reuter.

PROF. MILLER DISMISSED.

For "Inciting Indians To Civil Disobedience!"

LONDON, May 27.

Columbus.—The trustees of the Ohio State University decline to re-engage Professor Herbert A. Miller, head of the Department of Sociology, on the ground that his address he delivered in Bombay last year has "tended to incite Indians to civil disobedience."

In a published pamphlet of the address, Prof. Miller is reported to have told Indians that the success of the movement "was the greatest contribution India had ever made to human affairs."

Mr. Miller refuses to discuss the matter, merely asserting that the officers of the University wanted to get rid of him for other reasons, and are using his reported remarks in Bombay as an excuse.—Reuter.

DEATH ROLL REACHES 52.

More About Mine Disaster.

FIRE STILL CONTINUES.

OORGAUM, May 27. The last three bodies in the Nunddroog fire have been brought up and no further search will be made. One more death in hospital has been reported. The total death-roll is now 52. The fire in the Henry shaft continues. Except the surface workers, all hands have been sent home. It may take a week, before the work underground is resumed. Balagnat and Coormat mines resumed work yesterday.—A. P.

SIND NON MUSLIM CONSTITUENCY.

Mr. Lalchand Navarai Elected.

KARACHI, May 27. Mr. Lalchand Navarai, pleader, Larkana, has been declared elected from Sind Non-Mahomedan constituency to the Assembly in the vacancy caused by the death of Principal Sahani. The nominating papers of Mr. Djalma Doularam, his only opponent were declared invalid.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)
NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, May 27.
Previous closing rate 8.62
To-day's opening rate 8.74
Difference plus .12
To-day's closing rate 8.59
Difference —.03

Broach July/August Rs. 168
Broach April/May (New) Rs. 183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, May 27.
Previous closing rate 4.70
To-day's opening rate 4.70
Difference Nil
To-day's closing rate 4.77
Difference plus .07

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 27.

Silver Ready 12-3/8
Lower 12
Silver Forward 12-5/8
Lower 11 1/2
Tone of Market: India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 27.

1st Settlement 42 9 0
2nd Settlement 42 10 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.



Film

Whiten Teeth by Removing Dingy Film

Film, too, is the source of serious tooth and gum disorders. Dentists urge special film-removing dentifrice.

DON'T be discouraged if teeth are not white and sparkling. You have 9 chances in 10 that they are merely coated with a dingy film. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film, use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle

film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices. See for once and all how white and bright teeth really are.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice— for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

L. 12



THE wonderful soothing and curative power of Zam-Buk is strikingly demonstrated in cases of piles, or haemorrhoids. These inflamed swollen growths at the bowel extremity cause almost incessant pain, loss of blood, and serious weakness.

Zam-Buk is mildly astringent and has a contractive effect on the dilated veins. It takes away all pain and causes the protrusions to gradually disappear. Whether your piles are inward or outward, be sure to try this great herbal ointment.

FACTS SWORN ON OATH
"I, M. J. C. Wynn, of London, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct statement of the facts as to the efficacy of Zam-Buk in the treatment of piles, as given to me by a patient who has been cured of the same."
"I had suffered from piles for many years, and had tried many remedies, but without success. I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and after using it for a few days, I found that the pain was relieved, and the swelling was reduced. After using it for a few more days, the piles disappeared, and I was cured. I am now well and happy, and I can recommend Zam-Buk to all who suffer from piles."

Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT

Prevent Colds and 'Flu

"... I always put a Formamint tablet in my mouth when Influenza is about and feel sure that that is why I escaped having it for some years."

Mr. N.W.G. - E.



Formamint cures Sore Throat, prevents infectious diseases such as:

Diphtheria
Influenza
Scarlet
Fever

FORMAMINT

Formamint destroys the disease germs in mouth and throat.

The Germ-killing Forest Tablet

TARI OR BEEF?

WHICH IS MORE HARMFUL?

(BY G. K. N.)

In public life questions often crop up when silence is more expedient than the expression of one's life-long convictions. But I am afraid that it is just on these occasions that for a self-respecting man self-effacement is purchased at too heavy a cost of the disregard of conscience. Terrors of unpopularity never deter honest workers from giving their views to the public.

WAR ON PALM TREES.

One such problem at present is the wanton destruction of palm trees and the other picketing of 'tari' shops (I abhor the Anglo-Indian hybrid 'tody'). It is now axiomatic that no human efforts, however prolonged, at imposing prohibition on mankind in general have succeeded. We have the examples of modern Europe and America before us. Then there are Russia and Turkey. All have tried and all have failed in bringing about the taboo on intoxicants. The thirteen centuries of Islam, which has employed prohibition as a religious ordinance, the mightiest force known to us, have proved abortive.

PLIGHT OF 'TARIWALAS.'

The Parsis have piled this trade ever since they are known to history in this country. Neither the Hindu nor the Muslim rulers ever forbade the trade. Many of these rulers themselves were scarcely abstainers. Their baccanalian feasts will live long in man's memory. And it is not the Parsis alone who carry on business in 'tari'. One notes with surprise that from time to time reformers like Gandhi, and even our sympathetic friend, Mr. K. Natarajan, exhort only the Parsis to give up the liquor and 'tari' trade. I confine myself only to 'tari'. For it is about this trade that the complaints are most genuine and most serious. It is now beyond question that through whatever causes it is the Parsi 'tarivala' who is the particular point of the picketers' concentration in a given locality. The Hindu Bhandari is comparatively immune from their evangelic attentions!

Two wrongs do not make one right. The flourishing trade in other liquors may not excuse the trade in 'tari' if it was immoral. But when we have several social cankers, is it not incumbent on us to tackle the greater ones, and the more vulnerable ones, first? Have any of our social reformers thought of picketing the 'ganja', 'bhang' and 'charas' shops? Is the consumption of opium sternly discouraged? And are not these drugs more ruinous than 'tari'? Have any of our zealous friends thought of picketing the houses of ill-fame?

A QUERY.
Let me ask the associates of Gandhi one question. Is it their conviction that the consumption of 'tari' is a more potent evil than

the slaughter of thousands of kine every day of the year, and the consumption of enormous quantities of beef in this pastoral and agricultural country of ours?

Whoever pickets the lawyers' offices? Who turns away the frequenters of billiard rooms and cafeterias? Where is the campaign against congregating at cinemas where our youth learn their first lessons in bank frauds and secret assassinations, bomb throwing and conspiracies? I ask Mahatma Gandhi if it is not 'himself' ruthlessly to cut down verily their benediction. And what is the direct result of the reckless devastations? Only the multiplication, enormous multiplication, of illicit stills, smuggling and the dissemination of poisons labelled stimulants.

'TARI' AND VITAMINS

And now glance at the credit side of occasional use of 'tari'. Relative few advantages can be claimed for their favourite vices by drug addicts. On the other hand, it is therapeutically demonstrated that 'tari' contains certain essential vitamins. They are the suppliers of vital principles. They are almost infallible remedies against certain diseases. The palm tree itself, every fibre of it, is an asset to our poor country. There is no comparison between the deleterious effects, if any, of 'tari' and the colossal economical loss sustained by the slaughter of cows. I do not take into consideration the shock to the religious susceptibilities of millions of Hindus and many Parsis generated by the knowledge that beef is an article of food and that the killing of cows to procure it goes unhindered in a land where the cow is worshipped. Can we not appeal to the Mahatma to turn the picketers away from the 'tari' shop and on to the slaughter houses and the beef stalls? It is feasible wholly to do away with cow flesh as an article of food. In Indian States ruled by Hindus it is unknown. In Kashmir the accidental death of a cow or a bullock entails penalties the weight of which appears to us to be ridiculously disproportionate to the crime. All Rajputana knows little of beef.

It is almost impossible to extirpate, even if it was desirable, the occasional indulgence in 'tari' and be it noted that 'tari' is more a food than an exhilarating beverage. An Emperor of China once took into his head to uproot all his vine plants throughout his vast dominions. No more stupendously radical endeavour at enforced sobriety than this has ever been conceived. And yet China has not been a land of tee-totalers! Let the palm tree be spared. Let an impossible and futile campaign be arrested in time. Its concomitants are unnecessary harassment; its consequences avoidable economic loss.

SANTA CRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Report Of Work Done During 19 Months

A general meeting of the members of Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee was held on Sunday the 19th instant, with Smt. Dabiben Desai in the chair, when report of the work done from 1-9-29 to 31-3-31 and the accounts for the same period were unanimously adopted. Some of the chief points from the report are as under:

On account of the political situation that had arisen, the Managing Committee dissolved itself on 16-10-30, vesting all its powers in the first Dictator, Smt. Purushottam Kanji, who was afterwards jailed on 25-10-30. The Committee was declared illegal on 9-1-31 and the second Dictator, Smt. Chhaganlal Yogi, was also jailed on 19-1-31. He vested the powers of the Committee in the Upanagar Satyagraha Camp. Santa Cruz responded splendidly in the great non-violent Civil Disobedience Struggle started by Mahatmaji. There were 800 members of the Congress from Santa Cruz and Takola. 22 meetings of the Managing Committee were held during the working period and there was an average attendance of 11 members.

The Independence Day was celebrated in Santa Cruz on 26th January 1930 with great enthusiasm. The National Week 6th to 13th April 1930, was also suitably observed by taking out procession and holding meetings. A procession was also taken out on 20-4-30 to fetch water from the Sea and pour it in the salt pans in the Upanagar Satyagraha Camp. On 6-5-30, a procession from Santa Cruz joined the suburban procession at Vile Parle and went to Juhu beach. Satyagrahi salt was auctioned in the meeting and Smt. Purushottam Kanji, the President, S. V. C. C. purchased it for a handsome sum of Rs. 1,501/-.

August 1930, as the Congress Week. The work of enrolling members of the Congress and getting Swadeshi pledges signed, was vigorously done during the week. First spinning competition on Takli and Charkha, was held on 9th August '30, when 90 ladies, gentlemen and children took part. First Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar was held on 9th and 10th August, when Khadi worth Rs. 240/- and Swadeshi articles worth Rs. 250/- were sold. 10th August was observed as Prisoners' Day and a procession was taken out and a resolution congratulating all those who had gone to jail and suffered lathi charges in Dharasana and Bombay was passed. An exhibition to demonstrate carding and spinning processes was arranged on the 11th and a public meeting to distribute prizes to winners in the Spinning Competition, was held on 13th August under the presidency of Smt. Ramiben Kamdar.

A procession was taken out on 16th November 1930 and a meeting was held when Smt. Yogi the second Dictator, read the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—the speech for which Jawaharlalji was convicted. The meeting also read some passages from the speech. Although the police was busy with arrests and lathi charge in other suburbs on that day, Santa Cruz was free from any interference and the programme of the day was successfully carried out.

Scores of meetings and processions were arranged during the period under report and monthly flag salutation ceremony was performed on the last Sunday of every month.

LADIES' CONTRIBUTION IN STRUGGLE.

Our sisters gave a good response to the work entrusted to them by Mahatma Gandhi. 15 ladies of Santa Cruz went to picket Toddy shops at Vile Parle and the same number of ladies went to Bombay to picket Toddy and Foreign Cloth shops.

SPORTING NEWS

International Athletics Win For England.

In the Triangular Athletic contest for which crack clubs of England, France and Germany participated, England secured a comfortable victory.

The Achilles' Club beat the Deutsch Berbner Club (Germany), and the Stade Francais Club (France), the scores being: 59-1/2, 36-1/2 and 36 respectively.

Lord Burghley won the 120-yds. hurdles in 15-1/10 secs. and Sera Martin won both the half-mile and quarter-mile for France, his times being 1 min. 57 secs. and 49-3/5 secs.

FINNISH ATHLETE FAILS TO BEAT RECORD.

Paavo Nurmi, failed to beat Alfred Shrubbs' four-mile record at Stamford Bridge on Monday last. The wonderful Finn had hurt his leg in training and was 15 secs. outside the record, his time being 19 mins. 38-2/5 secs. as against Shrubbs' 19 mins. 23-2/5 secs.

On the same afternoon R. Thomas established a new mile record of 4 mins. 13-2/5 secs. The previous best was that of A. Hill, who did the distance in 4 mins. 13-4/5 secs. in 1921.

CARNERA-SHARKEY FIGHT OFF.

The much-anticipated fight between Primo Carnera and Jack Sharkey, former world's champion, will not take place on June 10th. An injunction has been granted restraining the grant Italian from fighting any other than the winner of the Stribling-Schmeling contest which is for the world's title.

The Mad is on Square Garden authorities claim that they have a contract with the Italian boxer which he is likely to violate if he participates in a contest with any other leading heavy-weights.

KARACHI CRICKETER'S GREAT FEAT.

Naomal, the well-known Karachi cricketer, would appear to have made wonderful improvement as a batsman.

The Karachi cricket season is scored 802 runs in nine appearances in full swing and Naomal has been unbeaten on six occasions. In Santa Cruz on 3rd and 10th September. Ladies of Santa Cruz picked the elections very successfully. On the 3rd, not a single vote was recorded in Santa Cruz and a batch of ladies was sent to the help of Andheri with the result that Smt. Gangaben Patel was arrested and jailed for picketing at Andheri. On the 10th the ladies picketed the Polling Booth even in spite of heavy rains and only 4 votes were recorded on that day.

For picketing Council election in Bombay, 29 ladies from Santa Cruz went to take part in the picketing at Town Hall. They also went in good numbers to Thana, Bandra and Bombay, when Toddy shop licenses were auctioned.

SALT SATYAGRAHA.

In May, 1930, a procession of ladies of Santa Cruz went to the Sea and fetched sea-water for making salt. On the 11th of October, Smt. Dabiben Desai, managing committee, led a procession of ladies to fetch sea-water under the auspices of the Satyagraha Camp, which had been re-established on that day, after its confiscation on the previous day.

On the Hindu New Year Day, 10 ladies hawked contraband salt from house to house in the early morning and collected Rs. 116-1-9 for the Committee.

36 RESIDENTS OF SANTA CRUZ JAILED.

During the struggle, 36 residents of Santa-Cruz went to jail; some of whom went to jail more than once. 2 ladies and 15 men were convicted from the Upanagar Camp while 7 ladies and 10 men went to jail from Bombay. 2 Dictators of the S. V. C. C. went to jail from Santa Cruz. 6 ladies from Santa Cruz courted jail as office-bearers in the Bombay War Council and one lady, went to jail as the Dictator of the Upanagar Camp.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The Roll of Honor of those residents of Santa-Cruz, who went to jail during the struggle, contains the names of 36 persons. Some volunteers from Santa Cruz had also sustained lathi charges at Dharasana, Vadala and Bombay. Some persons helped the struggle by their silent work with great difficulties. The Committee offers its congratulation to all these soldiers of Swaraj.

Along with the direct participation in the Satyagraha Campaign the people of Santa Cruz did their best to push on the constructive work. The boycott of foreign cloth is completely achieved in Santa Cruz as all the five cloth-dealers, have already pledged themselves not to deal in foreign cloth any more. Swadeshi and Khadi Bazaars were organised every month by the Committee.

The Committee had started in 1927, a National School for imparting national education to the so-called untouchable Marathi children of Santa-Cruz, but due to unavoidable circumstances, the school is closed from January 1931.



Grandmother

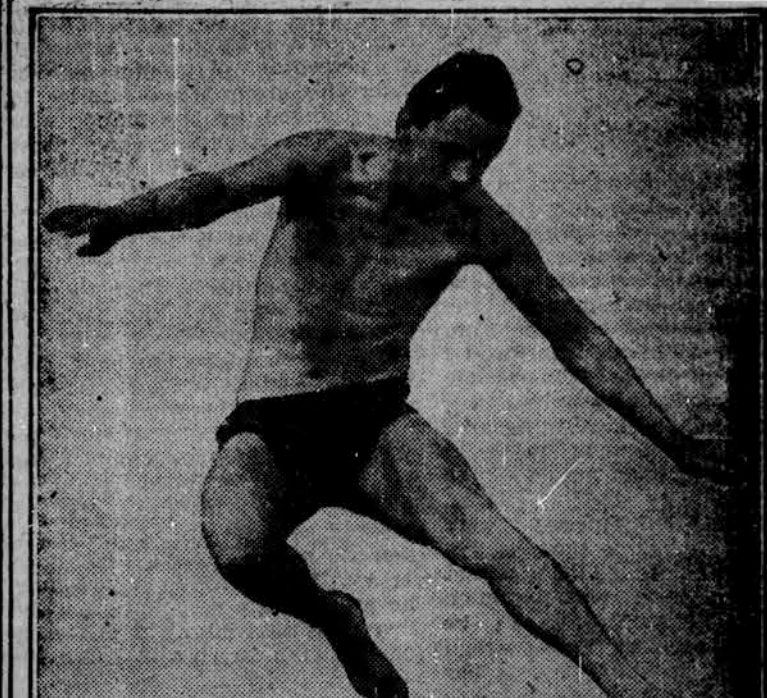
Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needle-work. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.



Life and Vitality given by VIROL!



Once a Hopeless Case of Wasting
These 3 photos show the remarkable effect of Virol on C. Colston, doctors at the age of five. Full medical report on application to Virol Ltd.



(Before Virol)



Same boy age 5.

(After Virol)

Build your child's body for life!

Virol is literally the Food of Life. Case after case proves by photographs and authentic testimonials that Virol abounds in the vital foods without which healthy life and growth cannot exist.

Build your child's body for life by giving Virol now. Virol strengthens the body, enriches the blood, and greatly increases the powers of resistance to infection.

VIROL

VIROL LTD., HALING, LONDON, W.S., ENGLAND.



Scene from "Good-bye Marriage," featuring Datar and Yamuna, Aryan Picture to run at the Majestic.



Scene from "The Enemy," Sharadha Picture, starring Miss Zebu, to run from 30th at the Vishnu.



Miss Sulochana and Mr. D. Billimoria, in the "Queen of Love," a Ranjit Picture to run at the West End from 30th.



Miss Gaby Hill, exponent of "Oriental" dancing.



"Seven Foot Steps of Satan," to run from Saturday at the Pathe.



From Krishnatone "The Wife," at Globe Talkies, this Saturday.



Kajjan Bai playing the role of Shireen in "Shireen-Farhad," Madan Production to be released from 30th at Wellington Cinema.



Scene from "Love Immortal," Maharashtra Picture to run shortly at Majestic.

"Putting Over The Show". EXHIBITOR'S TACT AND JUDGMENT Control Volume And "Change Over"

Mr. A. A. Walter, of the Pathe India Theatres, Ltd., continues his practical and very helpful suggestions about the theatre. The wide response evoked by his interesting articles demands his further assistance. Mr. Walter will therefore speak next week about suitable music for the theatre.

It is, undoubtedly, a great advantage, and increases the value of a show generally, if that show is put over properly, and there are an enormous number of things to be considered. First of all, no one likes watching a display of advertisements for a long period, and it can safely be said that programmes are often made up of a substantial display of slides. It must be borne in mind that, unless the exhibitor is making a profit from the running of his pictures, and I can say with definite knowledge that many exhibitors during this past year have been running at a loss—he cannot keep his prices as they are, and I do not like to think of the comments which would be raised if prices were raised. At the same time, an exhibitor should use a little tact and judgment, and avoid too much advertising. Again, slides can be put on at the proper time which is, from the point of view of the public, before the show actually starts. Once a show has commenced, no one cares to be interrupted by being told that a certain soap is good for the complexion, etc.

When the first picture, which is usually a short subject, is thrown on the screen, if the theatre can boast a curtain, the picture, if properly started, should be there when the screen appears. That is to say, you are never looking at a blank screen, and the sound should come out naturally. It is often the case, that machines are started up badly, with the result that either too big a volume, or too little volume, is accompanied with the introduction of a number of background noises. These are put right immediately, but the public have received a bad impression.

THE CONTROL OF VOLUME.

The control of volume is a most important point, and many, probably 50 per cent of the complaints against sound pictures, have been due to a bad control of volume. It is absolutely essential that a person—a man qualified for that purpose—be seated in the theatre in such a position where he can hear and see everything properly, and be in telephonic communication with the Operators in the Operating Box. As a rule, a system of buzzers is used, so that all that has to be done is that a bell push be pressed for either raising or lowering the volume. The result should be instantaneous as a man should be standing beside the amplifier, waiting to turn the control which governs the amplification.

It is not always easy to arrive at a state of volume which pleases everybody. Some people are somewhat hard of hearing, and

prefer volume slightly higher than their more fortunate neighbours. The percentage of people coming under this group is too small to be considered by the man who controls the volume, as he must definitely arrange for the bulk of the audience. Again, those people sitting near the screen must, of necessity, hear better than those seated at the back of the hall. The result of this is that, to provide good sound at the back of the hall, the sound in front of the auditorium must be too loud. If the arrangement of seats is such that the better class seats are at the back of the hall, then the sound is increased to supply these seats properly to the disadvantage of those sitting in front. If the better class seats are in the front, then the arrangement is vice versa. When, from experience, the proper state of volume for the theatre is arrived at, it is easy for the man in control to maintain that volume.

THE CHANGE-OVERS.

Perhaps it would be advisable here to point out that differences in volume are not always due to alterations on the equipment which is being used in the theatre. Vast differences appear on the same film in the recording and, if no alterations were made during the show, sometimes the sound would be almost deafening, and at others practically inaudible. In the majority of cases, and almost without exception in first-class houses, two machines are used, that is to say two projectors. Films are usually in reels of approximately 1,000 feet. 1,000 feet of sound film takes about 10 minutes to run through. At the end of each ten minutes, therefore, it becomes necessary to change-over on to the second machine, whilst the first machine is being prepared, with the next Part. If these change-overs are not effected to perfection, a definite break is shown on the screen, which is most annoying. As a rule, the change-overs are practically unnoticeable. This is due chiefly to the fact that Operators have been screening silent pictures for many years and have become very proficient in this art, but often there is a distinct difference in sound when the change-over takes place, and probably the majority of people witnessing the picture do not realize that, when a few words come out imperfectly, it is sometimes due to the change-over to another machine which has not been prepared properly. The satisfaction then takes place after the bad sound has been produced. Operators should learn to change-over in such a way that a volume exactly the same as that which was being used on a previous machine is the result.

Around And About The Theatreland.

New Art Weekly

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Music And The Dance

Miss Rokeya Khatoon's article on the dance in India should be of interest to readers of this page. Her contrast of the dance in India and "Western dancing," is, evidently, not as helpful as it could be. But her comments on the relation of Indian music and the dance could not be overlooked by earnest students of the dance. Indian music does not, she observes, "seek close enough alliance with the dance."

Her comments on costumes and backgrounds deserve attention. The question of costume, design and appropriate back-grounds or settings have scarcely received the critical examination and discretion necessary for the complete artistic environment and tone.

Mannerisms In Music

Sgt. A. N. Bose, of the Bhowmipore Music Institute, sang recently at the Opera House. His songs were well listened to. But the ingenious mannerisms which he employed in his songs tended to rob them of their inherent worth. It is true he could sing alternately in his natural subdued voice as well in the acquired shrill voice. So long as he could alternate rapidly the effect was tolerable. But when, after the second song, he continued his songs in the excited shrill till the close of the programme the harsh strain was well-nigh intolerable. Either he was uncertain of what was expected from him, or he misjudged the taste and standards of his audience.

"THREE ARTS" Managing Editor, A. Mitter, Bombay, 2 A.

The "Three Arts," as an organ of the "3 Arts Circle" aspires to supply those eager for information and instruction in art with pertinent weekly discussions and illustrations. There is, decidedly, more than scope for an art journal of the kind is, or should be, obvious. The "Three Arts" explains its aims and objects in the first number. The journal intends, we are told, "to offer to the public gleams and glints of the intellectual side." It contains an article from "Shanda" entitled "Witty Repartees of Mulla-Piyaza and Raja Birbal." D. M. P. examines the wrong conditions of "Our Education." He also writes about "Our Elusive Friends." A "Critique" surveys the "Past Glory And Present Degeneration" of "Indian Arts." Mr. Wadia thinks about "Realism And Dramatic Art." Attya Begum lays down the "Law of Melodies." "Mysterious Disappearance of a Cat," "A Novelists School Days," "Tinkles And Giggles," "Indian Cockery," "Physical Culture" and "Under the Stars" very nearly completes the list of comprehensive subjects touched in the first number.

It would be premature and, consequently, unfair to add further comments. The first number of the periodical could only be indicative. One must wait, naturally, for its growth. One can therefore only hope that it would be rapid. Besides, the editor forbids, in the holy name of the "Geeta," "not to anticipate results." Patience and perseverance have, he remarks overcome mountains. And, he adds "we may overcome ours." We must therefore be patiently hopeful.

K. H. V.

SHANKAR-SIMKIE DANCE

Introduces New Feature

Sgt. Uday Shankar on his return from India, staged his dance-recital in Paris. The dances contained both his new numbers as well as the old Indian dances which secured for him recognition in England and on the continent. From the reports, available hitherto, the dances appear to have met with good response. The dances were the "Indra and Tandra" as well as the "Wedding" of the "Peasant" and "Radha Krishna" Dances. A feature of novelty for the Parisian, was, of course, the introduction of an elaborate Indian orchestra, under the charge of Shriyut Tharin Baran Bhattacharji, which accompanied the dances. This is, perhaps, the first time that the Indian orchestra of the kind

organised by Sgt. Uday Shankar has been taken for the Indian dances across the sea.

Indian Art Productions

Sgt. Bhavani's New Picture

Mr. M. Bhavani, the Producer and Director of Indian Art Productions, responsible for "Vasantasena" has commenced his new film entitled "Trapped." "Trapped" has a modern setting and theme. As in "Vasantasena," the cast has been restricted to purely enlightened people of social status. Miss Enakshi Rama Rau plays the part of the heroine who has to fight against the grim realities of life. Miss Peterson, a well-known European artiste, plays the important role of a sophisticated girl who successfully manages to save the heroine.

All communication and photographs meant for publication in these columns must be addressed to the Art and Dramatic Critic and not later than Friday of the week previous to the week of publication.

romance from villainy and the venom of jealousy. Mrs. Shellavathi Kishanlal an educated Bhatia lady makes her film debut. Mrs. Shushila Adwani and Mrs. Singh an elderly Panjabi lady who has joined for the sheer love of art. Mr. Waman Talpade who is a young man of refinement and education, plays the part of the hero while the role of the villain is in the hands of Mr. J. Kham-bhata, a graduate. Mr. Bhavani's film experience in Europe has been employed to advantage in the "Trapped." Mr. J. P. Adwani who has just returned from Germany after a complete course in Cinema technique has the technical side of the production in his hands. Miss Peterson who has had experience on the stage in European Theatres handles the Art Direction. Mr. Belli Homji, the well-known cameraman, also assists.

"VARIETY CONCERT"

Aids Portuguese Educational Institute

A variety concert was recently arranged at the Opera House in aid of the Portuguese Educational Institute. A score of players from Shajahanpur, a Bombay violinist, Muri Shirodkar, Miss Wadkar, Miss Shaila Amadi, Miss K. Shirodkar, the Boonla sisters, Misses S. Bambat and G. Bambat and a Garba dance by the Seva Dal girls contributed to the evening's entertainment which assisted helpfully the Portuguese Educational Institute.

PLAYERS AND PLAYGOERS COMMUNICATE

Unskilled Staff—No Enterprise—Deluded "Fans"—Insanitary Theatres—The City's Blot.

Mr. A. Valkunthram concludes his survey of film conditions.

That such people find their way into the studio is also largely due to the penny-wise policy of the Indian producer, who will not realise that the quality of his pictures is dependent on the skill of his staff. Some of the worse sufferers of this policy are the more refined artists, many of whom under most unpleasant conditions with colleagues whom they otherwise would not deign to know. The financial loss to these actors is also considerable, for although they become "stars" without exception almost, their employers cannot believe that their work is so much more valuable than their under-studies as to merit anything approaching decent wages except in the case of female "stars" who for some reason or other are paid handsomely as compared with their male colleagues.

This policy is exemplified in the consistency of Indian producers, who declare to the world that they are pleased to see youth of breeding and education overcoming old prejudices and offering themselves for screen work, while in the privacy of their offices they continue to turn down almost every application for employment, unless the applicant has already done cinema work (no matter how poor it might be). This is further accentuated when the applicant has British blood in his veins, and yet those believed to be some of the highest paid "stars" in India, Miss "Sulochana," Miss "Sita Devi," Miss "Madhuri," Miss "Iris Jones," and others, are all of this stock.

LACK OF ORIGINALITY.

Adolph Menjou, in a speech at a luncheon in England not long ago, complained of the lack of originality in film production, and believed that people would soon tire of the cinema unless they were given something new. Fortunately for the present the "talkies" have filled the gap; but if lack of originality will kill the cinema in the West, how much sooner Western production tinkered up here and there, and given an Indian setting to save the inevitable trouble about infringements. Quite a number of Indian productions fall into this category and many will remember Douglas Fairbanks going to law about it recently.

This is not due to a lack of stories; several are submitted from (Continued on page 10.)

THE DANCE IN INDIA.

Present Conditions Of Transitory Stage.

(BY ROKEYA KHATOOM.) Much has been written by Eastern poets about the glamorous dances of the East which played so great a part in the entertainments provided by Eastern monarchs from time immemorial for the pleasure of their guests, and it is a matter of very great regret that the art of dancing in India, which is in no way inferior to that of any other art such as painting, sculpture, poetry, etc., should have been allowed to become synonymous with degradation. All Western countries now pay a tribute to the skill of such dancers as the late Madame Pavlova, Adolphe, Genes, Isadora Duncan and Miss Ruth St. Dennis and many others too numerous to mention and it was encouraging in the extreme to hear of the advent of India's dancer of note, viz. Mr. Uday Shankar who is now enlightening the Western world with his exhibitions of Indian dancing which he has learnt from many corners of India.

A CONTRAST.

Indian dancing differs from Western dancing in that the former tends to be an exhibition of grace and allure of movement of symbolic character while the latter tends itself more to feats of agility and acrobatic nature. It was Isadora Duncan who approached closest to the spirit of Oriental dance and it is easy to understand when one learns that she sought her inspirations in the ruins of ancient Greece. She too, like myself, condemned severely that unnatural form of toe-dancing, however exquisitely illustrated by the late Madame Pavlova and which is so popular in the modern ballet. Dancing must be natural for a contortion ceases to be dancing. Dancing is a very close ally of music and although the dancer may think of all gestures and poses, the prime inspiration depends upon the accompaniment of good music; should the music not be good, the effect of the dance is bound to be lessened.

MUSIC AND DANCE. Slowly, but very slowly, is India beginning to realize that Indian music does not seek close enough alliance with the dance and it is a

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME
1 p.m.:—Gramophone records.
9-20 p.m.:—Mouvi G. M. Karmar's recitation of Holy Koran, Hajimia Kamalshah.

"CONSTRUCTIVE WORK."
Under the auspices of the Bhulshwar District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Popatwadi, Princess Street, when speeches on "Constructive work Before Us" will be made.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION.
An extraordinary General Meeting of Wadi Bunder Branch will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. opposite Wadi Bunder Store Office to determine the plan for the impending fight against the anticipated retrenchment at Wadi Bunder.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
As there are 34 candidates for 11 seats to represent this ward in B. P. C. C. the election will take place on Sunday 31st instant. Voting will take place at the following places between 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.:
(1) Dadar; (2) Matunga; (3) Mahim; (4) Dharavi; (5) Worli; (6) Elphinstone, and (7) Delsie Road.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress House.

MR. JAVLE FOR B. P. C. C.
Mr. Dwarakanath Vasantrao Javle, the first Dictator of the Dadar Youth League, is a candidate for the B. P. C. C. election, from "G" (Dadar Mahim) ward.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the candidates for election to the B. P. C. C. from "F" ward District Congress Committee will be held at the place of residence of Jinnabhai P. Joshi 1 Pradhan Building, Parel Polbhavi to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

AN ELECTION MEETING.
Under the auspices of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee, an election meeting will be held in the Gandhi Chowk, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.
Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan P.T.S. "Borneo Mail" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Tamsui Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Craoia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Tuesday the 2nd June.

MYNORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.
The 49th Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was celebrated on Wednesday all over the Mysore State, and the Mysoreans in Bombay also made an elaborate programme and celebrated it.

Mr. Shri Nagabhusana hoisted the Mysore palace flag on the Mysore Association premises and it was saluted by the volunteers. Prizes and sweets were distributed to all children of the Kannada School maintained by the Mysore Association.

FAMOUS ARCHER IN BOMBAY.
Under the auspices of the Deccan National Union Mr. Raghunathrao Khandwale the famous archer of the Hnamman Vayram Prasara Mandal of Anraoti, will exhibit his feats of archery in Brahman Sabha Hall at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

PROF. LALLA DEAD.
A Correspondent writes:—Prof. N. N. Lalla, M.A., B.T., Principal Marwadi Vidyalaya and Professor of History in the St. Xavier's College died suddenly at the age of 41, on the 23rd instant at his native place, Old Sukkur (Sindh). He was a man of deep erudition. He was a great writer, an ideal teacher and a loving and kind friend. He leaves behind a young wife, three children and a host of loving friends to mourn his death.

A. I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS.
The Executive Committee of the A.I. Trade Union Congress will meet at the Albert Institute, 15 College Square Calcutta, on the 6th of June to discuss the following:—(1) New affiliations; (2) Trade Union Unity; (3) Date for the annual sessions; (4) General Political and Economic Situation.

Mackenzie & Vichare Acquitted.

—O—
"PROSECUTION WITNESSES UNRELIABLE" SAYS MAGISTRATE

"Evidence Of All Four Girls Conflicting And Absolutely Contradictory"

WRITING DOWN WORDS ON PAPER AN "AFTER-THOUGHT"

Sergeant Mackenzie and police constable Vichare who were charged under Section 509 I.P.C. for insulting the modesty of a woman on October 26, last while 22 Hindustani Seva Dal girls were detained in the Esplanade police lock-up were acquitted by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

The judgment was to be delivered in the morning, but when at 11-50 a.m. the Court clerk called out the names of the accused it was found that only Sergeant Mackenzie was present in the Court. A police constable was sent to find out if Vichare was in the Esplanade Police Station but he was not found there and the Magistrate issued a warrant of arrest against the accused.

At 12-30 p.m. Vichare appeared in the Court and when asked by the Court why he was not present in the Court in the morning he said he was under the impression that judgment would be delivered at 12-30 p.m.

The prosecution case was that on October 26 last year there was a flag salutation ceremony at the Azad Maidan. A batch of 22 Hindustani Seva Dal girls were arrested in the morning and detained in the Esplanade police lock-up. In the evening these ladies were taken to the charge room of the police station where their names and addresses. It was alleged that while taking down the names he made certain insulting remarks.

At midnight on the same date it was alleged that Sgt. Mackenzie and police constable Vichare went to the cell where the ladies were sleeping and called Lila Syed by her name and used some insulting words.

Among the ladies detained in the lock-up were Miss Lila Syed, Miss Krishnakumari Sirdesai, Miss Vithabai Sirdesai and Mrs. Rohini Sakalkar and they gave evidence for the prosecution.

MAGISTRATE DISCUSSES EVIDENCE.
Deputy Inspector MacCarthy, Sub-Inspector Kanat, Superintendent Homs and Inspector Naden gave evidence for the defence. Discussing the evidence the Magistrate observed that the prosecution story that the girls were taken to the charge room in two batches was not correct. In that respect he preferred to accept the evidence of Deputy Inspector MacCarthy and Sub-Inspector Kanat who were admittedly present there. As regards the time also the Magistrate said that it was at 7-0 p.m. From the evidence it appeared to him that it must have been between 5-0 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. and certainly before 6-30 or 7-0 p.m. But after all it was not very important whether the girls were brought in one batch or two batches and the question of time was also not very important.

On that question there was the evidence of four girls which was denied by the accused and Deputy Inspector MacCarthy and Sub-Inspector Kanat.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC PROCESSION.
A public procession under the auspices of the Central Board of Bombay volunteer corps will be taken out to-day (Thursday). The procession will start at 4-30 p.m. from Azad Maidan and after passing through various parts of the city will terminate at Congress House. The route of the procession will be as follows:—

Azad Maidan, Baboo Ganoo Rd. Cathedral Street, C. P. Tank, Girgaon Back Road, Sandhurst Road and Lamington Road and Congress House.

All the Captains are requested to bring their volunteers in uniform at 4 p.m. at Azad Maidan.

Inspector Kanat. Between the two, the Magistrate would accept the explanation of the police officers, as in his opinion he would not place reliance on the testimony of the four girls.

DIFFERENCE IN WORDS USED.
The Magistrate further observed there was some difference in the words first and by Mr. Padhy and as subsequently repeated by the girls. The words were "Oh there are so many misses, and I am a bachelor. I can get one. Oh pretty, sweet, lovely misses what can I say?" His worship held that those words could not have been uttered by an English-speaking witness.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE CELL.
As to what happened in the cell at midnight the Magistrate observed that there was the evidence of the girls as against the denial of the accused. Mr. Velinkar who appeared for the defence thought rightly that except on one point as to the actual words used by the two accused the evidence of the girls was hopelessly contradictory and conflicting, and no reliance could be put on it.

The girls had admitted that the actual words used were memorised by them after they put their heads together.

Proceeding, His Worship pointed out how the evidence of the girls regarding the paper on which they wrote down the alleged words conflicted and said: "The evidence of all these four witnesses is so conflicting and absolutely contradictory on material points that in my opinion it would be unsafe to act upon their statement. No doubt all the ladies are agreed upon the words alleged to have been used, but what can one expect when on their own admission they put their heads together, memorised the words and even discussed them in Yeravda Jail. I believe that no such paper was in existence then. The words were not written down the same night or the following morning."

AN AFTER-THOUGHT.
In the opinion of his worship the story of the girls' "writing down the words on a paper" was an afterthought. He held that the reports that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Times of India" about what Mr. Padhy said in Mr. Khandwale's case were substantially correct and that the prosecution witnesses had later on changed their story.

Proceeding he observed "In my opinion the prosecution witnesses are utterly unreliable and the story about the girls writing down the words alleged to have been uttered by the accused on a piece of paper that night or early in the morning is a deliberate figment, concocted a long time after the incident."

The Magistrate accepted the defence evidence and acquitted both the accused.

Share Broker Missing.
Mr. Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi, a stock and share broker of Bombay has been missing from Bombay since last Saturday. As he was in some difficulties, his friends suspect that his disappearance is due to some foul-play. They have informed the Bombay police, who are making a searching inquiry. Mr. Dharamsi had attended the share market last Friday, but since then he has disappeared. He was residing at Kandivall.

ELECTION IN BHULESHWAR WARD.
As there are more than 13 applications for the B.P.C.C. seats from this ward, the election will take place on 31st instant at Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. Revashanker Yajnik, Pralbadji Halaram and Gunvant Brahma are appointed scrutineers and polling officers.

MEERUT COMRADES TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.
Mr. Ghatge, Mr. Nimbkar and Mr. Hutchinson, accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case who have been released on bail, will arrive in Bombay to-day by the G. I. P. Lahore Express, as the court has closed for Mohurrum holidays. They will leave for their return journey on Saturday evening.

NO RESERVATION OF B. P. C. C. SEATS.

Condolence For Mohamadabad Maharajah

The question regarding the reservation of seats for Mahomedans and minority communities in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was hotly discussed at a special requisition meeting of the B. P. C. C. held on Wednesday evening at the Congress House.

At the cut-throat, the Committee passed a resolution, lamenting the sad and most unfortunate loss the country has suffered in the death of the late Raja of Mohamadabad. The resolution was moved from the Chair and was passed amidst silence, all members standing in their places as a mark of respect for the departed patriot.

After this there was a long wordy warfare in the House as to the legality of membership of some of the sitting members, who were contesting the new elections. Mr. K. P. Nariman, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following communication to the Press:—

A further effort is being made to secure the release of our friends who should have been freed along with the other political prisoners after the Truce. In order to prove that their cases are covered by the Truce terms, it is necessary to study the records, particularly the judgments and in 124-A cases, the speeches and writings for which they were convicted. We shall thank the friends and relatives of those prisoners belonging to this city to send us a copy of their records if they are in their possession. Similar effort should be made by various District Congress Committees with regard to such non-release prisoners in their District. The B. P. C. C. propose to appoint a small Committee, mostly of lawyers, to go into the records of each case and prepare a report on the nature of the offences for which they are convicted.

The following is the list of such prisoners for the City:—
1. Mahomed Siddick.
2. Mr. Hafez Ali Bahadur Khan.
3. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
4. Mr. M. D. Mirza.
5. Mr. H. D. Rajab.
6. Mr. D. N. Ambedkar.
7. Bhanushanker Pandya.
8. Abdul Jalar Khan, Thekedar and his son (deported).
9. Trimbak Ramechandra Narvan.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI HOSEIERY.

A communication issued by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the hosiery industry of India states:—
The value of imports of hosiery manufactured into India has steadily decreased in the last few years and was reduced (by about 45 per cent) to Rs. 87,80,000 in the year 1929-30, as compared with Rs. 1,45,70,000 in the year 1928-29. The great reduction in the value of imports of hosiery manufactured was due partly to the boycott movement and partly to the higher tariff duties and the lower purchasing capacity of the consumers.

The boycott movement would have acted as an impetus to this industry also, as to other Swadeshi industries and the hosiery manufacturers of Bombay taken full advantage of it. Instead, they acted contrary to the resolutions of the Hosiery Merchants' Association of Bombay not to import foreign goods for six months from June, 1930.

FRESH ORDERS.
Notwithstanding the picketing of these shops, they have been selling foreign goods and have placed fresh orders in Japan. Japanese hosiery is pouring into Bombay even in greater quantities than in 1928 and 1929. Orders for thousands of Japanese cases have been placed for forward delivery. Japanese manufacturers have reduced their rates to such an extent that it has made it an almost impossible task for Swadeshi hosiery merchants and mills to sell their goods in face of their keen competition, as the natural tendency is to go in for the cheaper stuff. The position of the knitting factories has become very awkward as they are receiving orders for cancellation of pending orders, due to Japan's keen competition.

Cheapness is not the only consideration that should weigh with the public in making purchases of hosiery goods. Swadeshi hosiery goods last certainly longer than foreign.

Moreover, just as England's strength depends upon her industry and trade, and also that of Japan and America, so also India's future strength must be built upon her indigenous industries, to which public support must be given.

We therefore trust that the mills will use only Swadeshi mill-made yarn in the manufacture of Swadeshi hosiery instead of foreign, and the public will refrain from the temptation of buying foreign hosiery goods.

There are as many as 100 to 150 hosiery factories and manufacturing companies in India at present, some of which are using Swadeshi mill-made yarn in the manufacture of their goods, which require to be encouraged.

BOMBAY'S NEW SOCIALIST DAILY.
Mr. Mohanlal Mahendra, the Secretary of the Navjivan Bharat Sabha, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to declare himself as the editor, printer and publisher of the new English daily, the "Champion," which will make its appearance on June 1.

The paper will be issued every evening except on Sundays and will hold Socialist views.

It will be printed and published from the Mohan Printing Press, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Comrades Still Behind The Prison Bars.

B. P. C. C. TO APPOINT COMMITTEE OF LAWYERS TO STUDY RECORDS.

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B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

Plea For General Holiday.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following communication:—
As the day of annual elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is drawing near, we have been receiving numerous suggestions from Congressmen interested in the elections that the election day should be declared a holiday to make it convenient to the voters to go to the polling booths and exercise their right of voting. We had not so far taken any definite step in this matter only with a view to allow public opinion to develop itself. For the first time in the history of the Congress, this year about 40,000 citizens of Bombay will be taking interest in the B.P.C.C. elections. There is a general feeling among Congressmen all over the City that the election day should be observed as a holiday as is done in the case of Municipal and Council elections. Certainly, the citizens have got greater and keener interest in the year in the Congress elections than they ever had either in Municipal or Council elections. It is necessary that all those who want to exercise their right of voting should be given necessary facilities to do so. The day being Sunday, most of the business will be closed. However, there is a lot of other business in markets etc. which generally does not remain closed on Sunday. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to all Associations, business firms and other institutions which do not observe Sunday as a holiday to give all facilities to their employees who are Congress voters to enable them to go to the Polling booths and exercise their rights of voting. It is in the interests of all that the incoming B.P.C.C. should be as thoroughly representative of the public opinion in the City as possible and that can only be guaranteed when a large number of voters take part in the elections. We are sure our appeal will be properly responded to.

NOT SIGNED CONGRESS TERMS.
List Of Mills
The B.P.C.C. has issued a statement to the effect that the following Mills have not signed the Congress Terms:—
Borwagh Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. Borwagh Howrah.
Dunbar Mills Ltd. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Shamnagar.
Victoria Cotton Mills Calcutta.
Akherton Mills Calcutta.
Cawnpore Textile Mills Ltd. Cawnpore.
Espin Mills Co. Ltd. Cawnpore.
Muir Mills Co. Ltd. Cawnpore.
Bengal Nappur Mills Bajnand-gan.
Swadeshi Cotton Mills Ltd. Cawnpore.
Buckingham Mills Madras.
Garnatt Mills Madras.
Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd. Bangalore City.
Madura Mills Co. Madura, Tuticorin, Ambasamudram and Madurai East.
Malabar Weaving Co. Cannanore.
Cambodia Mills Ltd. Ondiputhur.
Gokak Mills Co. Ltd. Gokak Taluk.
Laxmi Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd. Sholapur.
Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd. Sholapur.
Fine Spg. and Wvg. Factory Surat.
Lankapathi Wvg. Works Surat.
Surya Prakash Wvg. Factory Surat.
Tapidas Govindram Mills Surat.
Katharaj Krishnagar Mills Krishnagar.
Garden Factory Surat.
D. S. Ram Gopal Mills Flichigudda.
Rampooria Cotton Mills Serampore.
Guru Ramdas Spg. and Wvg. Mills Amritsar.
Sri Radha Krishna Cotton Mills No. 1 and 2 Howrah.
The Rajkot cotton mills Ltd. Rajkot.

ECHO OF CONVERSION OF A HINDU LADY TO ISLAM.
A Correction.
In connection with the account which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 27th instant concerning Hasumalibai, wife of Mr. Vaikunthalal I. Munim of Bombay, in which it was stated that "she gave notice to her husband about her conversion and informed him that as a Muslim she could no longer live with him as his wife," and that subsequently the husband "filed a complaint in the 4th Presidency Magistrate's Court under section 363 114 and 483 Mr. V. I. Munim writes as follows:—

"The lady wished to re-marry him, i.e. the complainant, if he embraced Islam. Subsequently the lady's husband filed a complaint in the 4th Magistrate's Court on the charge of having kidnapped his two male children, against her and three others under sections 363 and 114."

CHIRNER FIRING CASE.
MEDICAL OFFICER EXAMINED.
A medical officer, who had post-mortem examinations on the dead bodies, which were found at Chirner following this tragic event on September 25, gave evidence when the Chirner Firing Case was resumed before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Wednesday.

POST-MORTEM EXAM.
Shankar Ranaji Jadhav, the medical officer of Panvel, said in his evidence that he was in Panvel in September last. He held several post-mortem examinations in connection with the Chirner affair. The first post-mortem examination that he held was over the body of the riamatadar Mr. Joshi. This was held the day following the Satyagraha at Chirner, namely on September 26 at 2-10 p.m.

On September 27 witness held four more post-mortem examinations of the dead bodies of (1) Jayram Babaji Savant, an armed constable, (2) Narayan Pardoo Kadam, another armed constable, (3) Shinde, the forest guard and (4) Aloya Bhimrao, a villager. The following day i.e. on September 28 witness proceeded to Chirner and examined the dead body of a Tawde, head constable.

Witness then described the various injuries sustained by Savant, the dead armed constable. The victim had as many as eight injuries all over the body. The first was a contused wound on the forehead and the second was a similar wound on the right lower jaw. There was a compound fracture of the left forearm and simple fracture of the right arm and left forearm. The victim had an incised wound on the leg.

Proceeding witness said that the injury on the forehead had fractured the "vault of the skull." Judge: You mean that the head is smashed!

Witness: Yes.
Police Prosecutor: In your opinion which was the wound that caused the death of this man?

Witness: The injury on the head was fatal but even if it were not so, the other multiple injuries might have caused death. The injuries in this case were anti-mortem?—Yes.
Can you say how these injuries were inflicted?—All except the injury on the leg must have been inflicted by means of a blunt and hard weapon.

Could the injuries have been caused by stones or sticks?—They could have been caused by a big stone or big stick.
The Court then adjourned to Thursday.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT BY MOTHER.
Dancing Girl Sent To Rescue Home.
Miss Kamal Kumari, a dancing girl and a cinema star was ordered to be sent to the Rescue Home by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Seventh court, on Wednesday. Miss Kamal Kumari was produced in the court on an application made by Husein Gulam-Husein, a musician.

The complainant stated that Miss Kamal was a good dancer and singer and had been to South India on a tour with the complainant, where she earned about Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 every month. The complainant further alleged that Miss Kamal was ill-treated by her mother and was deprived of all her earnings. Her mother forced her to be further alleged, to lead a life of shame and when she refused to do so, she was assaulted and then confined to a room against her will. She was virtually a prisoner and was not allowed to see anybody.

SEARCH WARRANT.
The complainant prayed under Section 100 of the Criminal Procedure code for a search warrant and for the production of the girl in the court. Accordingly a search warrant was given and Miss Kamal was produced in the court.

Miss Kamal in her statement corroborated the statement made by the complainant and expressed her desire that she should like to go to a Rescue Home and then to Seva Sadan.

The Magistrate observed that as Miss Kamal was 16 or 17 years old, she was perfectly at liberty to go wherever she pleased but as her desire was that she should be sent to the Rescue Home and then to the Seva Sadan he passed orders accordingly.

A sum of Rs. 2,100 belonging to Miss Kamal was deposited in the court. The Magistrate ordered that it should be sent to the Administrator General as Official Trustee. Out of the sum Rs. 20 were to be paid to the Rescue Home for boarding and lodging and Rs. 15 as her pin money.

Youth League To Co-operate With Congress Committee.
The President, West Khandesh District Congress Committee, Dhulia, wires:—
The Youth League has agreed to work in co-operation with the Congress Committee.

ENROLMENTS

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THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MAY, 28, 1931.

BARODA'S RULER.

It is a difficult task for a non-Indian to study the life of an Indian Prince and to write a faithful, critical biography of that Prince in his life-time, when things cannot be easily seen in their true perspective. But this difficult task has been fairly well achieved by Mr. Stanley Rice, whose "Life of Sayaji Rao III, Maharaja of Baroda," in two volumes, is just published by the Oxford University Press (pages 520; Price 31s. 6d. net). The book appears to be based upon ample materials supplied to the author by various officials in the Baroda State and particularly upon the Maharaja's own published speeches and letters. But the author says: "The biography is in no sense official, nor is it authorised except to the extent that all relevant material I have sought has been placed at my disposal. Not a single line of the story I have written has been seen by the Maharaja Gaekwar." With excellent, if one-sided, materials to work upon, the author makes a bold and welcome attempt to present an adequate life of a cultured progressive Indian Prince, describing "the trials and difficulties, the hopes and aspirations as well as the domestic life, sorrows and pleasures of the Ruler, who, if not independent in the sense which is understood of the great countries of Europe, is yet in a position to make or mar the happiness of millions." The political position of an Indian Prince today is most anomalous and may well excite in the mind of the same person feelings of sympathy as well as of resentment. It is, therefore, difficult, indeed, to write a faithful life of an Indian Prince without erring on the side of generous praise or of over-severe criticism. The author errs, when he does, on the former side. But he gives us an interesting and full biography of one of the best Princes in India, who has done much for his State in the past, but who, having by his very success raised great hopes among

his subjects, now hesitates to give full effect to those hopes.

The biography under review justly describes the many-sided activities of the Maharaja, especially those in the fields of educational, social and economic reform. And as the author draws freely upon the Maharaja's own private letters and public speeches, he succeeds in showing the working of the Prince's mind, how earnestly and almost restlessly, though not always successfully, he has endeavoured to lay the foundations of many-sided progress. So far as non-political progress is concerned, that is generally conceded to be considerable and his subjects are grateful for it, their only regret being that latterly the Maharaja has not gone far enough. Referring to the shortcomings in the administration, the author says that they are due less to defects in design or to the Maharaja's earnestness than to the "residue" in the administrative machinery "which clogs the wheels." "Unimpaired fullness of efficiency, apathy, incapacity for original thought," says the author, "these and other things step in to hinder the march towards the early sought perfection and mar the efforts of the zealous and well-intentioned Maharaja to whom Nature has been prodigal of Her gifts, who has the vision to see, but has not the strength to persevere alone." But why must the Prince do things alone? How different, could things be, if he were to share responsibility with the people of his State?

The author does not attempt to answer this question fully. He does not adequately or even correctly indicate the position of the Maharaja in the present all-India movement for Responsible Government. We do not think that the author is accurate in saying of the Maharaja that "Swaraj with its ultimate goal of democracy had no attractions for him." There may be more truth in the author's suggestion that it is, or at any rate it was, risky for a Prince to openly express sympathy with radical political opinions. He has shown vividly how the Maharaja, because of his spirit of independence, his public support of Swadeshi and Nationalism was for several years a suspect among the bureaucrats, who thought that "he was disloyal and was coquetting with sedition." But things have considerably changed since, and it is no longer difficult for any Prince to identify himself openly with the Swaraj Movement in British India or to develop self-governing institutions in his own State. Nay, if a Prince, as a constitutional ruler, wins the active co-operation and genuine love of his subjects, no Political Department would dare to do any harm to such a Prince. On the other hand, the Indian Prince's present power is absolutely unsafe unless it is broad-based on the goodwill and consent of his subjects. A serious defect in the book under review is its failure to describe the present political aspirations of the people of Baroda, and of the Ruler's response, or rather lack of it. The author is fairly right in his remark that "it is the chief glory of the Maharaja that he was among the first, if not actually the first, at any rate, among the Princes, who owe little or nothing to direct British administration to introduce, to maintain, and to extend the blessings of good Government into his State." It would be a greater glory still for the Maharaja to add to these blessings the greater blessings of democratic Swaraj.

THE DOCTRINE OF "GRADUALNESS"

Conscious that there are "obvious gaps" in the programme of Indianisation outlined by Sir Philip Chetwode, the "Times of India" seeks to justify the Commander-in-Chief's grossly inadequate attempt to satisfy Indian aspirations by lecturing "impatient" critics of Indianisation. These discontented souls do not know in what lies the "essence of this work of Indianisation." Our contemporary enlightens them. The "essence" of the work, they are told, lies "in its gradualness" and the journal observes "that must continue to be the case even if the flow of suitable recruits for the officer ranks is both uninterrupted and abundant and if the time-scale of promotions is altered to suit rapidly changing conditions." The "Times of India" provides incidentally an insight into the mentality of those, in whose power it will be to wreck the chances of Indians' securing even that pitifully small "progress" which the Chetwode proposals contemplate. It is notorious that amongst the ranks of the British Army officers in India those who are genuinely sympathetic to real Indianisation form an insignificant and unpopular quantity. If the absurd idea of maintaining that only certain classes of Indians are fit for martial service while the others are inherently incompetent dominates the field, one can easily realise how after a few years the

official cry will be that there is great difficulty in securing a flow of suitable recruits. Nor will there be a hurry to change the time-scale of promotion. In England a grocer's son like anybody else's is considered fit enough to receive military training. In India the theory has been sedulously fostered by the professors of "gradualness" that a Bania's son is a hopeless recruit for military training. If the Indian members of the Sandhurst Committee do not exercise great vigilance, they may find themselves committed to a scheme whose working will be in the hands of people secretly opposed to even a small pace policy of Indianisation and who after a few years will be ready to declare "The Indian Sandhurst has not fulfilled our expectations although we were optimistic and sympathetic."

THE DIE-HARDS' ATTITUDE

The mail papers afford copious evidence of the attitude of ill-disguised hostility and suspicion with which the British Die-hard Press viewed the pronouncement of Lord Irwin immediately after his return to England. They are also occupied with a campaign of misrepresentation of Congress activity and accuse the Indian nationalist leaders of obstructing the working of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. In the course of a special statement to the "Sunday Times" on the day of his arrival in England, Lord Irwin said: "My work for India in England is only beginning. A great deal of the trouble is due to lack of understanding on either side. If mistrust and suspicion can be succeeded by a spirit of good-will, the way to an enlightened and prosperous India, as an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, will not seem so difficult as it does at present." The editorial comments of the "Sunday Times" on Lord Irwin's statement are hardly likely to promote Indo-British good-will. It warns Lord Irwin that "there is grave anxiety both here and among the British population in India at the way things are shaping." The journal, mournfully observes: "Mr. Gandhi is coming to London and the stage will then be set for another and a fearful act in the Indian drama." The "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph" fulminate in stronger language against the "weakness" of the MacDonald Government in conciliating the Congress. The attitude of the Rothermere and Beaverbrook Press towards the Indian problem is one of continuous obstruction to the work of the Round Table Conference and the words "safeguards in the interests of India" in a clause in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact stink in its nostrils.

Amongst the Tory journals of influence and standing, there is a solitary exception, the "Spectator," which is able to take a far-sighted view of the solution of the England's difficulty in India. It observes: "We hope that Lord Irwin will not consent to take any public office until the Round Table policy of conciliation is carried a stage further, and until legislation has been introduced in the Imperial Parliament to enable India by stages and subject to agreed safeguards to become a free and self-governing nation within the British Commonwealth on a basis of absolute equality with the other Dominions." The British vested interests will offer strenuous opposition to this proposal that India should be really "free and self-governing" but if the Labour Government are true to their principles they must not throw away lightly the opportunity of constructive co-operation that Mahatma Gandhi offers them.

Trifles

For the benefit of all concerned I reproduce—with grateful acknowledgments to the "Times of India"—a pathetic incident with a "human touch" that occurred the other day.

"A few days ago when the Collector was at Manekpur, an agriculturist burst into tears and described his ruin to the Congress activities and, pathetically declared that he now saw no hope of paying his land revenue dues, which had accumulated during the past four years."

What did the Collector do? He was deeply touched and then rose to the height of the occasion. For "Mr. T. T. Kothawalla, the Collector, is sympathising with him, I assure you I am quoting faithfully—orders on the spot that only such amount shall be collected from him as he was able to pay and that no pressure should be brought to bear on him to recover his losses."

I have no doubt that puzzled peasants of Baroli who have been pleading and proving their inability to pay but all in vain, must feel grateful to the "Times" repre-

sentative. He has provided them with the infallible—shall I say "open sesame"—relief from their distress.

The "Pioneer" says, apropos of Gandhiji and the communal settlement "he may be reminded that he may find the atmosphere of London more favourable to the smoothing out of differences than that of this country."

Has the "Pioneer" entered into a conspiracy to provide a fresh food for abuse to those who cannot live a day without reviling Gandhiji? Or, has it—on what an awful thought!—entered into a conspiracy with Gandhiji against the Muslims?

Presiding at a meeting in the Simla Juma Masjid, a certain Muslim "Leader" said: "For Gandhi is only imitating the Caliph who in the old days used to urge people to wear coarse clothes and who set an example by wearing coarse clothes himself."

The fact is undeniable. And I like the spirit in which it was said. I like it all the more since the gentleman could have easily gone to denounce Gandhi as a clever villain who by imitating the Caliph was really depriving Muslims of their neglected right.

I think I must also confess my admiration for another bright idea of this gentleman. Mr. Gandhi being exclusively pro-Hindu and having done nothing for Muslims "there was no reason why Mahomedans"—I am quoting from an Anglo-Indian paper—"should follow Mr. Gandhi's teachings."

This, I say, is a lead worthy of a Muslim "leader." But I am up against a minor difficulty. Mr. Gandhi's main teachings relate to (a) Non-violence, (b) Prohibition and (c) Khaddar. Now I am wondering whether Muslims are called upon to ignore one or two—and which?—or all the three.

According to the Simla correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette"—I envy my confrere—not a single day passes without affording fresh proofs that as an able, efficient, resourceful newspaper my confrere stands splendidly alone. He is a genius at drawing water from the stone, so to speak. Specially from Simla stones who, I mean which, as you know, are notoriously . . .

But to resume. According to my confrere the Afghan "Robin Hood" Ibrahim Beg is "very much alive" despite his defeat at the hands of Afghan troops. His field of activities now, however, is Russian Turkistan. To be exact "He has been in action against Soviet troops and defeated them in Soviet Turkistan."

I think we must all transfer our sympathies now to Ibrahim Beg and wish him every success.

WHAT THE CHURCH HAS DONE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Kindly make some room for the following in your valuable paper.

J. D. J. has written in your paper, twice so far, on what the Church has done for India. He has painted the Church and Her Ministers black indeed. But apart from veracity, is the Christian community in India so negligible that you have no respect for their feelings?

Such wild outbursts as J. D. J.'s have occurred many times before and yet the Holy Roman Church has in her fold nearly one-fifth of the world's population. If J. D. J. wants to know what the Church has done for India, he should visit the missions in the villages; the poor-houses in different cities from which his boasted science has not yet eradicated the hundreds of diseases which are responsible for thousands of deaths daily.

Let him visit the poor-house at Naurpur for one and sleep in it for one night only among the lepers. Science has done great things for those that can afford them, but the Church has given the poor and downtrodden of the whole world consolation. Consolation in every kind of trouble and tribulation. Mental relief from crushing burdens. Can science boast of having done that? And yet these are the things that count in life. They are not for sale, hence wealth which may be accumulated through science cannot buy them.

Through all his ravings J. D. J. fails to tell us the motive behind the hypocrisy and false teachings of the Church's ministers. Sons and daughters of high and noble families leave their homes thousands of miles away and slave here night and day in sickness and poverty; with what motive? Yours, etc.,

M. Z. A.

Murtizapur, Berar, May 25.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY

FUTILE SUGGESTIONS OF R. T. C. DEFENCE COMMITTEE

(By DR. K. K. DADACHANJI)

As may have been expected, my last article fell as a thunderbolt on "Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail". In the said article, I exposed the ridiculous proposals of the so-called Defence Committee of the R.T.C., which practically amounted to nothing more than the slow replacement of the few regimental British Officers by Indians for some indefinite time. STATUS-QUO NOT TOUCHED.

So far as the defence of India is concerned the Committee has not touched the status-quo and has left the defence of India in the hands of the British War Office as it exists to-day and will continue to exist unless Young India wakes up to its responsibilities and demands her inherent right to control the defence of the Motherland without the help of British militarism. Simon must be gratified at the result of the deliberations of this Committee. Here is a gem from the report of the so-called Committee on defence which confesses its own incompetence:

"The majority of the Committee considered it impossible (1) for practical reasons to lay down any definite rate of Indianisation or anything of a precise character. . . . It was in consequence the view of this large section of the committee that a highly technical question was involved in which the committee was not qualified to express opinion." One may as well ask if the majority were (or are) not qualified and incompetent why were they selected?

THREE PAGES FOR DISCUSSING DEFENCE.

What is defence, and particularly the defence of India? Does it begin and end with the so-called Indianisation of a few regimental commissioned posts? Can any man in his senses subscribe to this ridiculous travesty of defence as defined and envisaged by the committee? The defence of India is so contemptible and insignificant a subject that it occupies only three pages out of 83 of the preliminary report of the R.T.C. and one out of the three pages is devoted to the terms of reference and enumeration of the names of the members constituting the committee.

Such is the solid foundation laid for the defence of Swaraj. This is sort of farce being played off on an unsuspecting public. One sentence reads: "The defence of India must to an increasing

*The previous article appeared on the 11th instant.

THE POPE OF ROME AND SOCIALISM.

(BY E. J. M.)

The present Pope will probably be known to history as the man of encyclicals. His latest effort has been directed towards a powerful body—Socialism, a body more powerful than Catholicism itself and already solidly established among the nations of the world.

What makes the Pope raise his voice against a movement that undoubtedly represents an advanced body of opinion which seeks to eradicate social inequalities? Why does the Catholic Church set its face against the march of progress in every sphere of human activity? The answer is simple. Because of the genuine fear that its authority over the minds of men is fast weakening. The Pope appears to think that by asserting himself as often as possible he may stem the irresistible current. A fond illusion of medieval autocracy it seems that the Pope, like the Bourbon, refuses to learn from the past.

The fact is that popery is an inflexible institution, evidence of which is provided by the present Pope's denunciations against Divorce, Birth Control, etc. But the course of events ought to make him pause, think furiously. He would do better to concern himself with the sorry state of affairs in Spain, where his stronghold is in danger, rather than fruitlessly expend his energy in denouncing progressive institutions and world movements.

A COMPLETE DOCTRINE.

In what way is socialism incompatible with the profession of

extent (of 20 to 50 Indian Officers a year) be the concern of the Indian people. In spite of this, writers on "Army Rubbish" have the temerity to make unworthy allegations against those who are determined to expose this game of the vested interests of British militarism. It is not Swaraj (for Swaraj is impossible without complete Indianisation of control and personnel) but the army (that is all that is promised by the R.T.C.) when the R.T.C. reassembles presumably the same persons will be reappointed as members of the misnamed Defence Committee. Is the Congress Working Committee going to accept the ridiculous recommendations of such a committee for the strangling of Swaraj? Then good-bye to Swaraj.

SAFEGUARDS AND RESERVATIONS.

Where is the need of any other safeguards and reservations re defence? The committee has bartered away the whole Indian Army to the British War Office as its recommendations have safeguarded the perpetuation of British Militarism and reserved the control of army in the hands of the British War Office. As I showed in the previous articles the Military Act governing the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army is British, the whole army staff is British and in spite of this they want safeguards and reservations!

IN THE INTEREST OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

Let us examine the safeguards actually formulated by the R.T.C. for the army.—During the period of transition (indefinite because undefined) (1) the Governor-General shall be responsible for defence and external relations (including relations with the Indian States outside the federal sphere). We have been told by the Congress leaders that the safeguards must be "in the interests of India." Well, we have proved that these safeguards are all in the interests of the British Empire, which is based on the dominance of British Militarism in India, and certainly not in the interests of India. Foreign control of the Army means foreign Raj or Videshi Raj.

POLICY AND ARMS INSEPARABLE TWINS.

Defence and external relations go together, as policy and arms are inseparable twins. The British Empire pursues its foreign and imperial policy of expansion and subject India has no voice in (Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Mohurram celebrations

The Mohurram celebrations are not yet over, but the absence so far of any serious trouble anywhere encourages and strengthens the hope that they will finally pass off peacefully. There are, however, reports from Delhi and Cawnpore of imminent dangers that were narrowly avoided. These reports clearly show that but for the intervention of Congressmen situations that were rapidly assuming grave proportions could not possibly have been averted. It is gratifying to notice that even Anglo-Indian correspondents have been compelled to pay a tribute to the successful efforts of Congressmen. But it would be too much to hope that when enemies of the Congress again feel like reviling Congressmen, they might first remember Delhi and Cawnpore. Incidentally we cannot help wondering what has happened to respectable communalist champions.

Welcome

We offer our heartiest welcome to the hero of Mulshi Satyagraha, Mr. Bapat, who has just been released after seven years' incarceration. That he is a man of dauntless courage and determination is too obvious to require mention. The fact, as Mr. Nariman observed at the public meeting on Tuesday, that he could spend hardly seven years outside the jail during his public career of about twenty years was enough to give an idea of his tremendous sacrifices. Well may a country be proud of such a son. Jail, we are glad to notice, has served as a stimulant to Mr. Bapat.

Miss Mayo's Latest.

So, Miss Mayo has perpetrated a new book on India. "Volume Two" is its name, indicating that it is only a sequel to "Mother India" and probably that she just continues the task of drain inspection in India. The new book is said to be particularly an indictment of child marriages in India and to be based on the evidence of the "special" committee of nine Indians and one British woman doctor, which toured India to study the whole question. But who are the Indians? Who appointed them on the Committee? And how is it that Miss Mayo gets its report earlier than anybody else in India? However we shall wait and see, saying only this for the present that her new book may fall flat on this country, if only because of the reaction against the notoriety that attended her first book.

Wise Mill-owners.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Congress, has announced that the following six more mills, having signed the Congress declaration form, are now placed on the approved list: Mahabubshahi Mills, Gulbarga; Mahalaxmi Mills, Bewar; New Victoria Mills, Cawnpore; Krishna Mills, Bewar; Kaiseri Hind Woolen Mills; and Maharani Woollen Mills, Baroda. The few remaining mills will do well in their own interests to accept the Congress declaration without further delay. They may have to do so sooner or later; but the sooner, the better for themselves. Boycott Committees in Bombay and elsewhere should at once publish the names of those dealers in cloth who have put away large stocks of foreign cloth under Congress seal. The publicity given to such dealers may induce many others to follow their example.

enough, but it was accompanied by a scarcely disguised contempt for the intelligence and mental dignity of the common man that makes it far less acceptable to our modern judgments, and which no doubt made it far less acceptable to the free spirits of the times."

The recent pronouncements of the Pope carry on the medieval traditions—because the Church of Rome has learnt nothing, like the Bourbons. But there is no reason to doubt that with the emancipation of the human mind it will lose a great deal of its influence in every sphere of progressive human activity.

PILLARS OF "SWARAJ" ADMINISTRATION.

QUALITIES ESSENTIAL FOR STATE SERVICE.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR'S ADVICE TO GOVT. CLERKS.

At the annual meeting of the Central Board of the Unions of Government clerks held in Bombay on Sunday last, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Kt., delivered an interesting speech on the position of Government servants in the future. As the Government of India, as the Government of the provinces, and the Government of the municipalities, are all drawing moderate salaries, it will be hard but if a reduction is made in their salaries, Sir Cowasji assured them that those whose salaries are below Rs. 200, should be left untouched. He has also given advice to the clerks regarding their behaviour in the future. Self-Government India.

Sir Cowasji said:— It gives me great pleasure to come here amongst you this evening. Let me admit that I accepted your invitation with a certain amount of hesitation, for I did not really know what I should speak to you about. I wonder what tempted you to invite me to take the chair at to-day's Annual Meeting. Was it that I have been a Government servant myself, and am in a position therefore to realise the difficulties of the lower paid servants of Government? Or was it because you thought I would be a Member of the Retrenchment Committee to be appointed to consider some problems of great interest to yourselves. Whatever your object may have been I accepted your invitation with great pleasure and I take this opportunity of once again thanking you.

THEIR APPREHENSION.

I see from your report that what seems to be worrying most just now is not the question of an increase in pay but the prospect of a decrease. It must be admitted that we are going through very hard times; but if there be any consolation, we must realise that we are not alone in this condition. All over the World most countries have been faced with these difficulties and you will most probably have read in the newspapers that other countries first started the idea of reducing salaries of Government servants from the highest to the lowest. Well, gentlemen, I am not in a position to express any opinion as to what is going to happen in the immediate future. But I am in a position to sympathise with the lowest paid servants of Government. The battle of life nowadays is hard enough. Clerks have to maintain a certain standard of living. They are obliged to give their children education. They have the ambition to see that their children should in their time occupy a better status in life than themselves. That is a most laudable ambition and if it is to be attained, we must see that your children get the best education; that is a more serious question in India at present than it was in the past. Under these circumstances I fail to see how anybody cannot but sympathise with clerks drawing under Rs. 200. But you must not forget that we are all on the eve of very great constitutional changes. Most of you must be aware that Mr. Gandhi has stated that in his opinion Rs. 500/- is a sufficient salary for the very highest servants of Government. I do not know whether you agree with that opinion. Personally, I do not. I know many who believe that the highest pay that a Government servant should draw should not be more than Rs. 1,000. Mr. Gandhi has come down to Rs. 500. You, gentlemen, are good judges of whether that dictum is a sound one. If we are to progress with the times and enjoy the higher and higher standard of living in this country, if we are not to degenerate and become what we were 500 years ago, you will find that Government servants will have to be paid reasonable salaries.

SENSE OF DISCIPLINE.

Reverting to the question of the future constitution of our country, I will make bold to state that its success will depend very much upon Government servants. Without honesty, sincerity and loyalty to the Government, Government cannot maintain its position. I would appeal to you to consider that aspect of the case. Upon your loyalty and sincerity and, above all, your sense of discipline, will depend the success of our future 'Swaraj'. If under 'Swaraj' there will be lack of discipline, if each class will fight for its own interests, above all, if each will place its own interests before those of others, 'Swaraj' will bring difficult times for all of us. But if Government servants will remain staunch in their loyalty to the future Government, and will maintain the high standard of discipline which is so necessary in all the services of Government, you need have no fears for the future of our country.

COMPARATIVELY HAPPIER LOT.

As to what your future will be,

is more than I would dare to express an opinion upon. But there is one thing that is certain: the whole body of Government servants can make or unmake the 'Swaraj' of the future and will depend upon your patriotism, upon your earnest desire for 'Swaraj', as to whether 'Swaraj' can be maintained or not. Gentlemen, naturally your minds turn to the question of your remuneration. I hope you will forgive me for saying that when I turned round and cast my eyes on other men in all walks of life, I consider that Government servants are the most fortunate just now. Clerks in private offices have had their salaries considerably reduced, if they have not been faced with actual dismissal. I only recently heard of a firm that had to dispense with the services of 400 clerks. All these men are now in the streets. It is not a question of getting less, but it is a question of getting nothing at all. I heard a case the other day of an educated man who had lost his job and was prepared to serve even as a pa-tawala. Considering these cases gentlemen, I must say that you are in a very fortunate and happy position. Let us face facts; and, therefore, I would urge you to remember the condition not only in this city but all over the country of men in your station of life. You are secure in your post; you cannot be dismissed as those in private employment. I trust you will keep these facts in mind, more so when 'Swaraj' will have been attained and you will continue to serve the Government that will take charge of this country in the near future. It will need the same loyalty, honesty and need the same loyalty, honesty and sincerity and you will guarantee for the future, why, then we can go forward full of hope with the realization of a more contented India.

I noticed a note of apprehension as to the future in the first speech delivered to-day, for which I do not see any real justification. There are others in this city doing the same class of work as yourselves, who have really cause for apprehension. I would be the last to see any injustice done to men who earn salaries under Rs. 200. I fully realise their condition, the battle of life they have to fight. If I can do anything to enable them to make their children better fitted for the battle of life than themselves you can rely upon me to do so. But at the same time I do appeal to you to realise that the position not only of this country but of the whole world is very critical indeed; and if we are not prepared to face the under. The times we must go through. The country whose people will be most prepared and most willing to face the crisis will be the country that will thrive. I am not talking of India alone. I am not referring to countries only in Asia; I refer to countries all over the world.

PENSION OR PROVIDENT FUND.

Before concluding I would just touch upon one point: that is the question of pension versus provident fund. I do not know what investigations you have made before you made your choice. I had occasion to examine this question and I found that to come to any decision it requires a great deal of information and statistics. We will have to get several actuaries to work on this problem before you will be able to definitely state which is the better system for yourselves. I hope you will not come to any hasty conclusions. I see from your report that you are judging from your personal observations. I would respectfully point out that it is rather a dangerous thing to do. In conclusion, I wish you all happiness. I pray that the future India will bring you greater contentment and prosperity and the same satisfaction in continuing to serve with honesty, loyalty and sincerity the country of your birth.

SPRATT'S CONFESSION OF FAITH.

(Continued from page 1.)

The only party which has policy a tall, for it is the only party which has a theory. Its theory explains the disturbing phenomena of the world to-day in a most consistent manner. No other party does so and their policies are consequently opportunist. They consist in attempting to cure symptoms and not the real disease.

The Communist Party is the only party which can possibly set things right, because that is the only party which knows what is wrong.

He then dealt with Communist theory of these occurrences. Communism sees these phenomena not separately, as a problem to be tackled individually but as a symptom of abnormal condition of society as a whole.

REPLY TO KANDALKAR GROUP.

Deshpande & Colleagues Statement.

In the course of a rejoinder to the statement issued by Messrs. Kandalkar and Tavde and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd inst. Messrs. S. P. Khiser, Philip Antone, S. V. Deshpande, B. T. Randive and R. T. Desai write:

"The immediate occasion for the statement of Messrs. Kandalkar and Tavde was obviously their effort to secure recognition for their 'Union from the Mill Owners Association. This recognition was one of the demands of the Khatau Makani Mill strikers. It is known that Messrs. Kandalkar and friends have now advised the strikers to return to work, telling them that all their demands were granted. It is also known that the demands of the strikers from the spinning department have not been granted and that therefore they have refused to resume work, in spite of attempts to make them return to work."

NOT ON PERSONAL GROUNDS.

In this statement they announce that we were removed from their union, 'not on personal grounds' but because they wanted to 'repudiate our policy and programme'. It is a well-known fact that we were never removed from the Girmi Kamgar Union, of which we still are office bearers and members. The fact is that Messrs. Kandalkar and friends held a meeting in October last and carried through some sort of elections in which we did not participate and were not returned. Then they sought the help of the Register of trade unions, which was readily granted. We are glad, however, that they repudiate our policy and programme a fact that we are anxious that everybody should understand. Our policy and programme, with regard to the Girmi Kamgar Union, is based on the same principles now, on which it was based ever since the G. K. U. was started. The same principles, that were accepted while the Meerut comrades were working in the G. K. U., or later during the 1929 strike. Messrs. Kandalkar and friends now openly repudiate these principles. Thus they expose their true colours—the colours of 'renegades' who have abandoned the basic principles for which the Red Flag stands.

Messrs. Kandalkar and friends, now announce that their policy is to 'endeavour to settle disputes between employers and employees amicably so that a cessation of work may be avoided'. (Quotation from their statement). And for this purpose they will adopt the elaborate machinery of negotiations. This mechanism is first to submit grievances to the management, then as 'the next possible step', to make representations to the Mill Owners' Association, and then if the grievances are not redressed 'within reasonable time', to advise workers to strike, 'only as a last resort'.

Now, we ask, was this ever the policy of the Girmi Kamgar Union?

We do not grudge Messrs. Kandalkar and friends the recognition that they now hope to receive from the Mill Owners' Association. They amply deserve it. The Mill Owners' Association withdrew recognition from the G. K. U. in October 1929, because the G. K. U. was organised as a revolutionary class organisation, revolutionary class organisation.

WHY RECOGNITION WAS WITHDRAWN.

To make this point clear we may add the following. The Mill Owners' Association withdrew recognition from the G. K. U. because they charged it with having brought about and prolonged the strike of 1929 without justification, because they wanted to stop the mill committees from functioning in the usual manner, because they held that the G. K. U. had been working Communist influence. Have they now withdrawn all these objections, and in spite of the fact that it had prior same character that it had prior to October 1929? Messrs. Kandalkar and friends will be the last to answer this in the affirmative.

Communism is a whole. Communist economic theory predicts that the capitalist order at some stage becomes unstable. This will be marked by class and international conflicts and the revolt of the colonies. This is what is described as imperialism or the decay of capitalism. The evidence fact compels us to accept this as a theoretical analysis of the present period.

The conclusion is that it is of no use to try to cure symptoms only. The only way to improve the situation is to get rid of the origin of the symptoms, capitalism itself.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIALIST AND COMMUNIST. Many socialist would agree to this in theory. But then their practice is not in accordance with it.

Communists do not make this mistake. They act about the task with a resolute spirit. The first conclusion they come to is that it is essentially a question of power. The capitalist will never be persuaded of the necessity of socialism. They must be coerced. The only power which can overthrow them is the working-class power. The working class will be able to expropriate the capitalist, and reorganise the production and so on in ways which would be totally impossible without power which only a military victory can give.

He then stressed the necessity of unity and discipline and intelligent leadership if the policy is to be carried out, and said that the Communist Party such as had been established by Lenin and the Russian Communists was the means whereby these are obtained. Communist method is in accordance with the facts of human nature.

He concluded by saying that there is nothing sinister about communism. It is a political policy like other policies, only more far-sighted more comprehensive in its view, and more courageous, and is an obviously sensible honest and practical policy for dealing with the alarming position the world has got into now-a-days. It was in this conviction, after his disillusion with the pseudo-socialist policy of Labour Party that he decided to join the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Mr. Spratt had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.



Seth Jammalal Bajaj who is presiding over the sessions of Karnataka Provincial Conference at Hukeri.

KARNATAK'S PART IN C. D. MOVEMENT

"Boycott Of Foreign Cloth Not Effective"

HUKERI, (Belgaum Dist.) May 28.

In presence of large gathering and amid scenes of great enthusiasm the sixth session of the Karnataka Provincial Conference commenced here this evening, with Mr. Jammalal Bajaj presiding. Delegates from the whole of the Province and several Karnataka leaders including Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, were present, while Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other leaders sent telegrams wishing the conference success.

In welcoming the delegates to the Sixth Karnataka Provincial Conference, Mr. M. P. Patil, Chairman, Reception Committee, pointed out that till recently the big cities and towns had the monopoly of holding such gatherings. The infusion of new ideas in the country, and the steady democratisation of the Congress machinery had shifted the scenes of their public activities from urban to rural areas, as India was essentially and predominantly a country of seven lakhs and odd villages. It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that the honour of holding their provincial gathering was bestowed upon Hukeri.

Mr. Patil then referred to the part played by Karnataka in the recent Civil Disobedience Movement, and hoped that the Conference would endorse the Delhi Pact, and thus give fullest support to Mahatma Gandhi. The speaker also alluded to the agreement which was recently reached between the Commissioner of the Southern Division, and Mr. R. R. Diwakar, President of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, and said that it appeared that a hitch had arisen and dark clouds were appearing on the horizon. An early and amicable settlement of the problem in the opinion of the chairman was absolutely necessary to ensure a fully peaceful atmosphere in Karnataka.

Proceeding, Mr. Patil opined that the boycott of foreign cloth was not as effective as they had wished, and thought that it was now essential to take up that work and that if merchants did not pay heed to their requests then it would be necessary to resort to peaceful picketing in an organised manner.

"One word more, and I have finished. This way of holding exhibition is the best way, but it is not the only way. The propaganda work should be carried on further by disseminating and circulating pamphlets, leaflets, etc., which would give the public full information about the qualities, varieties and prices of goods. There is this impulse to buy Swadeshi all over the country to-day and if advantage is taken of it, it will most effectively solve the problem of bringing together the buyer and the consumer."

Sgt. Balvanthrao Thakore summarised the speech in Gujarati and the function came to an end.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Five shares opened steady with a fair turnover but later on with bear selling and absence of buying orders ruled quiet a turn. Cables were dull. In teas Bishnauth were marked down about two points while Mithola both contributory and fully paid were down about 202 and 205 points. In the miscellaneous section a moderate business was reported at about unchanged rates. Government securities were quiet with little business passing. The following were the closing quotations:— Securities:—5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 101-3. 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/38 100-4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Fully paid 1053, ditto contributory 253-8. Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 57. Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton ordy 15.

Coals:—Bengal 300, Burruck 11-4, Deoli 6, Jainty Central 0-8-0, Katras Jheirah 35-8. A.P. (Message incomplete)

IMPULSE TO BUY SWADESHI ALL OVER INDIA.

"Wise Decision To Popularise Khaddar."

(From Our Own Correspondent). AHMEDABAD, May 25.

The Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Swadeshi Prachara Samiti, which is working under the auspices of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, was declared open by Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose at 6 p.m. in Bhagubhai's Vanda to-day. In a short introductory speech in which he thanked Babu Subhash Chandra for having taken trouble to come to Ahmedabad, Mr. Jivanlal Diwan, Secretary, G. P. C. C. stated that the Swadeshi Prachara Samiti was working for the last one year, under the presidency of Sjt. G. V. Mavlankar, who was unfortunately out of Ahmedabad on an urgent business.

SJT. BOSE'S SPEECH.

In his speech declaring the Exhibition open, Sjt. Bose thanked all concerned from the bottom of his heart for the honour done to him, and said:

"The Indian National Congress has decided to secure 'Swaraj', and in order to expedite the advent of 'Swaraj' it is quite necessary to do much constructive work. The Karnataka Congress has ratified the settlement arrived at between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, and it is the duty of each and all of us to observe that settlement in letter and spirit, and show to the world that we are quite loyally behind our leader Mahatma. Civil Disobedience is suspended, but the boycott of foreign goods in general and foreign cloth in particular must continue. It is in this connection also necessary to emphasise that the propaganda and popularization of Swadeshi in general and Khadi in particular is also quite necessary, and but for this we will not be better at all."

"One way of doing this is to hold exhibitions throughout the country, and these will serve as an impetus. It is one of the duties of a national government to organise and maintain exhibitions of this type, but as we have not got a national government we have no such exhibitions. One such instance of how exhibitions are organised and maintained by national government is that of the Japanese Government, which maintains a permanent exhibition and the cost of exhibition is borne by the Japanese Government. I heartily endorse the scheme of the organisers of this exhibition for their having disallowed mill products in this exhibition, because I believe that Khadi should be encouraged."

"It is because the mill products can get sufficient advertisement for themselves that Khadi should be popularised, and I congratulate the organisers for their wise decision."

"In this connection I remember the words of an ancient Greek philosopher, who said 'India drains away everything from the world but gives nothing in return'. In these days this prosperous country of ours produces so many things that besides satisfying her own needs it could export her goods abroad. But to-day the tables are turned. India is drained by other countries to-day and she is not able to meet with her own requirements. Then what to talk of exporting! It is because of this that the Congress wants not only political, but also economic freedom. Political and economic emancipation must always go hand in hand. The exhibitions of this type must be encouraged because they are the best possible way of bringing the buyer and the consumer in close contact with each other and solve effectively the problem of marketing our goods."

"One word more, and I have finished. This way of holding exhibition is the best way, but it is not the only way. The propaganda work should be carried on further by disseminating and circulating pamphlets, leaflets, etc., which would give the public full information about the qualities, varieties and prices of goods. There is this impulse to buy Swadeshi all over the country to-day and if advantage is taken of it, it will most effectively solve the problem of bringing together the buyer and the consumer."

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"DIEHARDS" MOVE AGAINST CONGRESS.

Chutrchill's Fire-Works In The Commons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO OFFER FACILITIES TO LANCASHIRE?

Congress Resolution And The New Loan

(From Our Correspondent).

BY AIR MAIL, May 15.

The trend of events at Simla during the last week has attracted much attention here. What scanty reports filter into the Press here give rise to all sorts of hopes and speculations. On the eve of the Second Round Table Conference, it is neither unnatural nor unexpected that happenings in India should engage the public mind. The jingoism of the Diehards prevails unabated. Between now and the opening session of the forthcoming Conference in London, some prize-stunts are expected here on the political stage, with a view to influence the general trend of opinion in this country afresh, just before the negotiations vital to the interests of India may take place. The Churchillian group is busy organising a virulent campaign to inflame the whole country at the psychological moment, but the final plans are very much hampered by Mahatma Gandhi's repeated statements that he will not come to London unless the Hindu-Muslim Unity is achieved. News of Mahatma Gandhi's final decision are awaited with eagerness.

LANCASHIRE'S MOVE.

The special correspondent of a leading daily has the audacity to suggest that the Government of India might co-operate with Lancashire and offer freight concessions. He is wary enough to warn the organisers of such a movement to be careful to avoid the precipitation of more vigorous counter-action on the part of the Congress. I cannot imagine the Government, despite all their past record of negligence, maladministration, committing such an outrageous blunder. Favouritism and discrimination to benefit these islands, and oblivion to the disastrous effects upon the trade and commerce of India are to a very great extent responsible for the unpopularity of the rulers. To fan the flames at this juncture would be suicidal for the Government. Should the folly be committed, Lancashire's trade with India will be completely doomed.

THE NEW LOAN.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Benn was subjected to strenuous questioning from all sections of the House. Hardly was any useful information elicited, as the questions and answers covered for the most part, the ground which had already been traversed many times before. Hence I shall confine my remarks to the observations made in the House in person, and to the inkblots of events that take place behind the scenes from my conversations with "those in the know." I understand that preparations are being made to float another India Loan in this country. The rate of interest payable on this Loan and the conditions of issue for the same are at present the subject of negotiations between the Government of India and Whitehall. Indiscriminate borrowing in the past, and the recent experience of the loans floated in this country last year, compel me to urge the Indian Press and influential Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations in India to draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy towards the previous sad experience, and to warn the Government against re-occurrence of an imposition of a rate of interest which may be wholly uneconomic and unwarranted in the light of the present cheapness of money in the world market. Should the wishes of the people be unheeded at this critical juncture, the blame will lie entirely with the Minister of Finance. The advisability, or other wise, of floating a loan in this country I have left severely alone. That it is contrary to the pledge given by Sir Basil Blackett, is known to all of us. That it is highly injurious to the trade and commerce of India, needs no emphasis. That it lowers India's prestige amongst the sister nations of the world, has been impressed upon the Government many a time. The vicious circle of lavish expenses, inefficient currency and exchange manipulations and consequent indiscriminate

MR. CHURCHILL'S FIREWORKS.

The resumed debate on Thursday last in the House of Commons on the Indian question was interesting. Lord Irwin listened from the Peers' Gallery to speeches supporting his policy in India as well as those severely denouncing the same. The outstanding speeches, not from the point of view of sane politics, nor from the point of view of placing before the House any new or important information, but outstanding, looking to the dull and stereotyped rhetorics usual in the House, on such occasions, were those of Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Benn, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Stanley and our usual friend Mr. Churchill. Lord Irwin drummed the balustrade with his fingers with a feverish agitation as Mr. Churchill let off poison shafts on after another. The Hindu-Muslim problem was once again the pivot of the usual arguments. Mr. Churchill advocated strong and independent action by the Government in the light of failure of Hindu-Muslim negotiations. He saw no useful purpose in the resumption of the Round Table Conference, as there was a dead-block in the smooth working of the political wheels due to this breach. To give an accurate estimate of his speech in the words of a Labour member of the House, Mr. Churchill once again made himself the laughing-stock of the world.

A WELCOME CHANGE.

The annual Conference of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association at Blackpool witnessed a hot debate on the Indian boycott. It is refreshing to note that, whereas speeches usually delivered on any problem connected with India in that part of England are usually of the Churchillian type, the tone of some speakers was definitely moderate. The Labour Government's policy of promoting goodwill in India, as against the Die-hard advocacy of rule by ordinances, was freely endorsed and urged by some speakers. This is believed by some to be a retreat of the tide of public opinion in this industrial quarter.

DIE-HARD MOVE AGAINST CONGRESS.

As an outcome of the update in the Commons, several letters have appeared in the Press suggesting steps that the Government should take to counter-act Congress propaganda. Retired English officials have been loud in expounding their "unfailing" remedies. It seems pretty certain that all this means mere shouting in the wilderness. Ever since the days of the East India Co., the wisecracks have not spared pains in broad-casting their so-called effective measures to remedy all and every kind of Indian "maladies." Hence such quack measures may be ignored.

borrowing at burdensome rates of interest, must be broken into. When the resolution passed at the last Karachi Congress meeting endorsed a critical examination of India's public debt, no time was lost in alleging 'wholesale and indiscriminate repudiation of all Indian debts by the Congress Party. With a touch of philosophic satire, it was said that even Englishmen sometimes erred, and hence, the question of examination of debts incurred in the past on behalf of the people of India by the present Government should not be allowed to be opened. If there is an honest acknowledgment of mistakes in the past, and consequent repentance and pledge against recurrence of the same follies, it is difficult to see how, in face of such confessions, more than one loan should have been floated at intervals of barely a few months. Protests from all sections of the Indian community, commercial, industrial and financial, and from all corners of India have fallen, in the light of the present contemplation of a new loan, on deaf ears. The least that our leaders can do is to issue a timely warning. Then, when the day of reckoning comes, the plea of ignorance and 'honest' mistake will be completely untenable.

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'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

AMERICAN COTTON
MARKETSWhen The Horses Were In
Paddock.ONE EYE ON
WALL-STREET

Distress Selling Continues

When freedom of operators is used, they look upon the Farm Board as their enemy. Attempts are made to defeat the aims and objects of this new enemy.

The gold market is cornered by powerful countries and those who have no gold are trying to fight this new evil by upsetting their plans.

Control of prices together with supply and demand was a success during the war, but now war debts which are being paid in commodities and services have increased, debts manifold owing to inability to pay off in gold. The inevitable result is being experienced to-day, namely, abnormal depression.

Bombay, May 27. The New York Cotton

utures market early declined on favourable weather, but rallied later on covering by shorts. Prices again declined on distress selling on weakness of Wall Street. Prices opened at a decline of 10 points and a further decline of 4 points was recorded on reports of favourable weather. At the decline there was good deal of short covering and prices recovered 21 points from the lowest level, but later in the afternoon prices troubled down on distress selling influenced by the weakness of Wall Street.

The market closed at a decline of 9 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points to 85c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 14 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 13 points to 83c.

The consumption of American Cotton amounted to 995,000 Bales in April last against 1068,000 Bales during the corresponding month of the last year. Total consumption from the beginning of the season to April now amounts 2,346,000 Bales against 10,235,000 Bales for the same period of the past season.

Mill situation is worsening in U. S. A. France, Germany and Italy. At this time of the year the consumption of cotton is running at a low level as the uncertainty of the next crop restricting buying.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a decline of 25 points. There was utter absence of buying. Later on prices again declined on poor New York opening cables and favourable weather reports. Near months were relatively steady and the market closed at a decline of 23 to 31 points. Middling America Spot Cotton prices declined 30 points to 43c. per lb. and sales amounted to 5000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 29 points and Egyptian prices lost 32 points.

The Alexandria market was weak and prices declined 72 to 64 points.

MESSRS. LANGLEY AND CO.'S VIEWS.

Early in the week, a greater cination on the part of operators to sell short, labour troubles in the French textile industry and state long liquidation, particularly on Continental accounts caused general weakness, and although for one day in midweek, cotton, Wall Street, and the London Stock Exchange all showed a better tone, the revival was short lived and the subsequent action of the market quite definitely poor, particularly in view of unfavourable weather reports.

According to the telegraphic advices received from Liverpool, it appears that the Farm Board have been at it again and a statement has been current to the effect that the Co-operatives have received advances for periods of two to three years to enable them to retain holdings of actual cotton. Quite what is the alternative to the Farm Board allowing Co-operatives to retain funds already loaned to them for the purposes of holding cotton we do not know. When the cotton is sold, presumably the loans will be repaid. Until that happy event takes place, presumably the retention funds will be necessary and the Farm Board statement seems to be little more than a bland and somewhat futile acquiescence with the inevitable. Furthermore, those stocks in America are a definite threat to the contracts. Thirty three lakhs as against seventeen lakhs last year are the port stocks awaiting shipment or delivery against the contracts and there comes a point beyond which no market can carry stocks without discomfort.

GRAND NATIONAL. When the horses were in the paddock before the Grand Na-

Favourable weather and crop news affecting the market. Distress selling continues. Absence of buying order in any volume. Spot demand poor. There is an unsteady undertone apparent.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:- 9 a.m.—The Garfield Service Bureau have cabled us the following figures of the World consumption of American cotton during April.

During April 1931 1,068,000 During the same period 1930 1,068,000

son to the end of April 8,346,000 10,235,000

A worsening in the mill situation is reported by the United States, France, Germany and Italy.

9-17 a.m.—Light rains Memphis District. Slightly warmer. Western Belt partly cloudy. All balance of entire belt generally fair.

12-03 p.m.—New York cables: Spot houses sold; looks like distressed cotton taken over from Southern Bank. Considerable liquidation taken by limits.

3-19 p.m. New York cables. Textiles very quiet. Market meets liquidation all rallies influenced greatly by stocks acts lower, but inclined think bottom not far away.

8-33 p.m. New York: Technical recovery meeting renewed liquidation.

Reuter's cable: New York market early declined on favourable weather, but rallied later on covering by shorts. Prices again declined on weakness of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) eq. 4.67.

Broach J/A (Expected) Rs. 187 eq. 3.80.

Difference 87 pts. eq. Rs. 38. New York July (Close) 8.82 eq. 4.31.

Broach J/A (Expected) Rs. 167 eq. 3.80.

Difference 51 pts. eq. Rs. 22. LIVERPOOL—NEW YORK.

(At Liverpool close) July 72, October 58 (American prices).

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

New York, May 26. (New Orleans Spot 8.39).

Yarns, Southern Single Skeins, 20's per lb. 19-12 cents.

Yarns, Southern 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb. 33 cents.

Yarns, Southern 2-ply Skeins, Combed 60's per lb. 47 cents.

(New Orleans Spot 8.39).

NEW YORK COTTON New York, May 26.

July 8.62-11

October 8.99-09

December 9.18-12

January 9.30-12

March 9.49-11

Middling Spot 8.65-10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON New York, May 26.

May 8.68-09

July 9.00-11

October 9.18-12

Middling Spot 8.65-10

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS New York, May 26.

Day's receipt at all U. S. ports 5,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON Liverpool, May 26.

Estimated Spot Sales 5,000 bales

Sales for Exports 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON Liverpool, May 26.

Sakellariadis.

May 7.56

July 7.66

September 7.82

STOCKS AND SHARES

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR MILL SHARES.

Good Undertone.

Bombay, May 27. Despite weakness in raw cotton, the share market ruled steady on improved demand for Mill shares.

Recent large sales of Mill cloth have left satisfactory margins as prices of raw cotton are low. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 67 1/4 and Fazul at Rs. 37 1/2. There

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 27.

Bombay Dyeing 67 1/4; 76

Century 237; 28-2

Colaba 101; 100

Crescent 63; 65

Fazul 37 1/2; 77

Indore 347

Madhowji 25

Nagpur 327; 30; 27

New Great 138; 40; 38

Pearl 225; 26-14

Simplex 55; 56

Swadeshi 287; 73; 71

Burma 414; 13; 15

Hydro 103-7; 103-12

Tram 111-14; 112-3

Def. 277

Ord. 20-10; 21-2

Bundi 12-8

Indian 153; 55-10

Katni 190; 152; N

Alcock 190; 191-14

was good demand and prices narrowed to Rs. 67 1/4 and Rs. 37 1/2.

Tata Power improved to Rs. 415

Bombay Tram advanced to Rs. 112 1/2. There was some selling in

Katni Deids, which closed at Rs. 600/.

MILLS.

Bombay, May 27.

100 Ahm. Advance 276-4

50 Apollo 2-3

10 Bom. Cotton P. 4-1

500 Bom. Cotton 111-4

250 Bom. Dyeing 676-4

250 Bradbury P. 180

100 Century 228-2

500 Central India P. 448-14

100 Central India 327-8

100 Colaba 100

100 Cooria 147-8

100 Crescent 65-0

250 Currin. 65

250 David 110

250 Dawn 510

200 Ed. Sassoon 45

10 E. D. Sassoon D. 0-4-8

100 Elphinstone P. 23

100 Elphinstone 5

250 Fazulbhai 377-8

100 Finlay 90

1000 Hindustan 1425

100 Indore-Malwa 347-8

100 Jamshed Pref. 60

250 Jamshed 10

50 Kastorchand 7

100 Khatav 92-8

100 Kohinoor 132-8

250 Laxmi 840

100 Madhowji 25

250 Madras United 575

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 26.

BROACH—

Fully Good (good staple) 3.37

Fine (good staple) 3.92

Superfine (good staple) 4.06

OOMRA—

Good 3.20

Fully Good 3.36

Fine 3.50

BENGAL—

Good 3.03

Fully Good 3.13

Fine 3.23

SCINDE—

Fully Good 3.13

Fine 3.23

Superfine 3.33

VICE-PRESIDENTSHIP OF JODHPUR COUNCIL

Allahabad Commissioner To Be Deputed

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Commissioner of Allahabad, will, it is understood, shortly proceed to Jodhpur State on deputation as Vice-President of the Council and Mr. V. N. Mehta, Secretary, Education Department will succeed him.—A. P.

Rugby, May 26.—Queen Mary to-day celebrated her sixty-four birthday at Sandringham, Norfolk, where she received presents from Members of Royal Family, including her grand-child and son and many messages of greeting from all parts of world.—B. O. W.

Bangalore.—It is reported that over 25 inmates of the Good Shepherd Convent have been taken ill, some very seriously, and five deaths have occurred. The exact nature of the epidemic is not known.—A. P.

1000 Manekji Petit 300

100 Meyer Sassoon 39

1000 Morarji 512-8

50 Mysore 122-3

200 New Great P. 125

200 New Great 140-0

100 New City 61-4

250 Pabani 131-4

200 Pearl 226-14

100 Phoenix 295

10 Premier 1-10

100 Shapurji 6-0

1000 Sholapur 1800

250 Simplex 56-4

100 Swan 88-12

100 Swadeshi 271-4

25 Tata P. 15

28 Tata 24-8

500 Vishnu P. 571-8

500 Vishnu 1337-8

1000 Western 740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 67-8

50-25 Central 14-8

100-5 Eastern 72-8

500 Imperial 1055

500125 Imperial Contr. 253-12

100-50 India 80-8

5 Union 3-2-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi 12-8

70 Gwallor 67-8

250 Indian 155-10

100 Katni 1st P. 101-4

100 Katni 2nd P. 105-8

40 Katni Df. 615

100 Katni 152-3

10 Punjab P. 5-8

10 Punjab 7-4

100 Shahabad 153-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 3

15 Jupiter 6-12

15 New India 15-12

200, 100 Oriental 1645-0

10 Vulcan 5-0

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 110-0

1000 Andhra Val. P. 978-4

1000 Andhra Val. 550-3

50 Bombay Tram P. 65-0

50 Bom. Tram. 112-3

100 Tata Hydro P. 102-12

100 Tata Hydro 103-12

1000 Tata Power P. 1080-0

1000 Tata Power 410

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 780

100 Amritsar Patti 110-0

100 Central Prov. 77-0

100 Dho. Barranati 87-0

100 Guzrat 50-0

90 Madras Bhon 00-0

500 Tapti Valley 595

MINING.

10 Central India 0-12

10 Shivajipur 12-2

150 Tata Steel 1 P. 117-8

100 Tata Steel 2 P. 38-4

30 Tata Steel D. 277-8

75 Tata Steel 21-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 191-14

250 Bom. Steam P. 201-4

250 Bom. Steam 175-10

50 Bom. Telephone 43-4

8 s. Brit. B. Petrol 2-10-6

1

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PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS,
LTD.,
CALCUTTA.

What the People Say

THE QUESTION OF ELECTORATES.

A Suggestion.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Having read the proceedings of the Muslim Conference at Delhi and the Nationalist Muslims' Conference at Lucknow and the reply of Mahatma Gandhi, I came to understand, that the solution of the problem of Hindu Muslim Settlement in regard to electorate was not possible in that way. Each of the two big communities suspects and fears each other, in fact, the treatment accorded by each community to the sister community is responsible for all this. The Hindu community being in a majority, more educated and economically well up thinks itself to be more benefitted by joint electorate and the Muslim community being otherwise, thinks itself to be the loser by joint election. This is a fact to great extent. But if things are allowed to go in the way they are going there can never be a settlement. Hence I pondered over the question of election and have planned out the following scheme, which I submit, for favour of fair consideration by those who are anxious to see a united India.

The chief points in the scheme are as follows:—

1. There should be joint electorates and seats should be ascertained on population basis.
 2. There should be no weightage as such to any minority community.
 3. No majority community to be reduced to minority.
- For each majority community in any province reserve 51 seats to be filled in by joint electorate. Take away the spare seats of the majority community and distribute them among the members of the same community in other provinces where it may be in minority, but remember, by doing so no minority community be turned into majority. The minority community seats will come to only 49 at the most where there are no other minority communities. To illustrate I give the following example:—

Approximate figures for Muslims.

Province Seats to Spare

Province	Population	be reserved	seats
Punjab—	56 per cent	51	5
Bengal—	55 per cent	51	4
North West F.—	95 per cent	51	44
Sind—	80 per cent	51	29
Baluchistan—	95 per cent	51	44
			126

Thus in all the above provinces the Muslims being in majority get 51 reserved seats and they can and should be made to spare 126 seats, which may be distributed in the remaining 7 provinces with Hindu majority each province approximately getting 18 seats "besides the seats given on the basis of population." This should not be confounded as weightage. It is simply a transfer of seats among the members of the same community and this scheme is open to all communities. Any community can transfer its seats from one province to another at the time of settlement once only. The Hindu community in the same way will approximately have the following figures:—

Province	Population	be reserved	seats
Bombay—	90 per cent	51	39
Madras—	90 per cent	51	39
U. P.—	90 per cent	51	29
C. P.—	90 per cent	51	39
Bihar and Urisa—	85 per cent	51	34
Assam—	90 per cent	51	39
			219

Out of these 219 seats (spare) the Hindu community can and should give as many seats as may be required by the Hindu community in other provinces where it may be in minority so long as the total of all the minority communities in such provinces does not exceed 49. The distribution can be as follows:—

APPROXIMATE FIGURES

Province	Seats gained on the basis of population.	Seats transferred	Total seats gained.
Punjab	33 i.e. (100-M. 51) Sikh 11. Ch. plus 33)	4	37
Bengal	40 (100-M. 51 plus 40) Eng. 5 plus 40)	4	44
Sind	20 (100-M. 51 plus 20)	39	49
N.W.P.	4 (100-M. 51 plus 4)	45	49
Baluchistan	4 (100-M. 51 plus 4)	45	49

Thus the Hindu community also distributes 127 seats out of 219 spare seats and still saves 219 minus 127 i.e. 92 seats which it can contest in its majority provinces but without the reservation of seats i.e. all other minority communities in the Hindu majority provinces will be entitled to contest these seats. This would have been the case with any other community under such circumstances and so this is not unfair as the Hindu community has already reserved 51 seats its majority right cannot be questioned. It will thus appear that by means of the above system a sort of balance of power would be created as far as possible and the suspicion that is ever clouding the Indian sky these days would find an outlet towards the sea or would be buried deep once for all. In order to be short I have omitted the other smaller minorities but the scheme would be worked in all cases according to the above defined principles.

This is I think the only solution possible under the present circumstances.

The lines chalked out by the Nationalist Muslims about electorate would have been quite welcomed had the Muslim community been on an equal basis with sister community or the majority community could have removed the distrust and suspicion that is hovering over the whole. Muslim mind minus Congress Muslims and this system may be continued only till there is suspicion and distrust set up to 20 years after which of course with the consent of Muslims, the suggestion of the Nationalist Muslims may be adopted.

The following points in the above scheme need further attention:—

In joint electorate it is possible that any majority community by its influence or money or with

the object of mischief may set a false convert as a candidate for competing seats of the other community. In order to check this tendency a right of appeal once should be given to all the communities to move for the rejection, if proved, of any such candidate before his nomination on the basis of social educational and political capacities. This appeal be made to a competent authority empowered to deal with such cases.

2. No majority can pass any law in any legislature effecting religion, culture, language script or heavily taxing or in any other way harassing a particular minority unless 3/4th members of that community give their consent to it.

The disadvantage to the Muslims will be that in their majority of 95 per cent. they will have only 51 seats but this sacrifice they will have to make for their brothers in other provinces and vice versa for the Hindus. If the Muslims fear to lose one or 2 seats out of 51 by way of (man of straw policy) as mentioned above even after an appeal there is no help for it. They must try to effect solidarity in their own camp even if some of the members be returned difficulty canvassed.

This is a scheme in which seats are reserved for all the communities impartially and the majority does not lose its right of majority so long as it can control its own man. If it cannot control it is not the fault of the other community but its own. The minority community is not given any special weightage anywhere but gets part of the share of its own community which is allowed to all. Side by side the intercommunal differences would be minimised, as the candidates would have to go from door to door cap in hand begging the votes and seeking the pleasure of

all without distinction.—Yours, etc.,

A Muslim.

Well-wisher of humanity at large.

MUNICIPALITY AND THE HAWKERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Of late it has become the fashion in certain quarters to blame the Municipal administration for many evils in the city of Bombay for which the Municipality is not primarily responsible. The Municipality is blamed by some people for the prevalence of these evils which on the other hand, there are others who are prepared to condemn the measures taken by the Municipality to abate or mitigate the nuisance to the public at large caused by these very evils. On the 23rd of April, at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, its Master, Mr. L. Leuba, severely criticised the Municipal administration in the following terms. He said: "Does the ratepayer get value for the cash he hands over? Take for instance the discomfort caused him by the continued deplorable condition of the streets. Rubbish appears to be dumped just anywhere and left for very considerable periods. The method of sweeping the roads and gutters is still archaic; swarms of beggars partly covered with the filth of rags, still block the pavements, and push their festering sores and deformed limbs into the faces of the passers-by. What little room those people leave on the pavements is fully monopolised by ranks of hawkers, who spread out their merchandise quite across the various footpaths, and shout their rancorous cries into the ears of the people who have paid for the pavement, and who are compelled by these pathetic dealers to turn out into the road and take their chance among the traffic." I do not know whether it occurred to the Master of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association that the beggar and leper nuisances are almost entirely and the hawker nuisance to a large extent, matters for the police to deal with.

Hardly a month had passed since expression was given to the above views when the city Coroner in his usual vigorous but certainly not judicial language, roundly condemned the Municipality for its alleged harassment of the hawkers who, according to the Coroner, are "leading a hand to mouth existence" and who, according to the jury's verdict, which was more or less a reiteration of the views expressed by the Coroner in his summing up, "are earning their livelihood in an honest manner." Anyone reading the proceedings of the coroner's Court will get an impression that the problem of hawkers as far as the Municipality is concerned, is purely a revenue problem. In fact it is neither a revenue nor even a purely municipal problem. It is mainly a social and economic problem which has been considerably aggravated in these days by the acute economic depression through which the country in general and the city of Bombay in particular is passing. We have two extreme views, one as represented by the Master of the Trades Association which, while being in favour of the total abolition of the hawkers, accuses the Municipality of deliberately allowing and encouraging the nuisance to continue with the sole object of making money out of them by the issue of licenses and the other as represented by the coroner and by many Hony. Magistrates which, while agreeing with the above view that the Municipality is out to make money from the hawkers, represents the hawkers as persons who are earning an honest livelihood by carrying on a legitimate trade and resents interference on the part of Municipal authorities with the attempt made by the poor hawkers to lead a hand to mouth existence.

Now, can the nuisance of hawkers be entirely abolished? A few minutes' thought to the question would have convinced the Master of the Trades Association who, I presume, has got a fairly long experience of the life and conditions in Bombay, that abolition was impossible and even if the whole of the Police Force of Bombay were to try to remove the hawkers from the streets, they would not only fail, but any attempts on their part to do so will only result in riots in the city. In short, if force is to be used to abolish the hawkers, nothing short of Martial Law would meet the requirements of the situation in Bombay or for that matter in any big industrial city in India. If abolition is an impossibility, how are we to tackle the problem? Are we to allow the hawkers to roam about freely and to squat wherever they like without any interference either on the part of the Police or the Municipal authorities?

Abolition being out of the question and regulation being the only solution feasible under the existing condition of social and economic life in Bombay, the point we have to consider is, what steps the Municipality can take to control the hawkers and to prevent them from becoming

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a public nuisance. This can only be done by the licensing of hawkers. Such licensing is not a feature peculiar to Bombay, but has been in existence even in England from times immemorial. As far as I know, and here I must admit I am open to correction, the licensing authorities for hawkers and pedlars in England are the Police, but the problem in England is not so complicated as in ours, except in the Metropolitan area, of London, the Police in England are under the control of Local Authorities. The policy of issuing licenses to hawkers, therefore, has to be adopted not with a view to increase the revenues of the Municipality but for the purpose of mitigating and abating the nuisance and annoyance caused to the public and to the shopkeepers. I am sure the corporation would not in the least mind losing all the revenue which it now derives from the issue of such licenses if the nuisance could be mitigated or abated in any other way. It would certainly benefit the revenues of the Municipality if the hawkers could entirely be removed from the streets of Bombay as thereby not only would the shopkeepers increase their custom, but the Municipal markets would attract stallholders who would be prepared to pay much higher rents for the stalls than they are doing at present. Anyone conversant with Municipal finance knows that the revenue derived from the fees levied in respect of hawkers' licenses is not commensurate with the loss to Municipal revenues in the shape of reduced assessment of shops and vacancies in the stalls in the Municipal markets.

Now, I shall deal briefly with the much abused Encroachment Department. If the removal of obstructions in or upon public streets is an obligatory legal duty of the corporation it is clearly incumbent upon them to provide machinery for removing such obstructions. If any control is to be exercised over hawkers, it can only be done by the issue of a license to ensure that the hawkers do not hawk except at places set apart for the purpose or in conformity with the license conditions. It is no use issuing licenses to hawkers unless the Municipality is prepared to enforce the conditions under which licenses have been issued and this can only be done by providing some such machinery as we have now in the shape of Encroachment Department. While it is the duty of the Police to see that the streets are kept clear for traffic, it is the duty of the Municipality to see that the conditions of licenses are observed by the hawkers and also to see that no persons except those holding Municipal licenses are allowed to hawk in the city. The Encroachment Department has, therefore, been created by the corporation to carry out the above duty. I am prepared to admit that the methods adopted by the Encroachment Department appear at first sight to be crude and harsh. But I would like to ask

the city Coroner and his friends to suggest any alternative method. Experience has proved that it is only the summary removal of the goods encroaching upon the roads that is effective. If the encroachment officer were to set about counting the number of bananas or mangoes in a fruit vendor's basket or the number of pairs of socks and boot laces from a handcart man and give a receipt for his things he would soon collect a large and hostile crowd. In the meantime all the rest of the hawkers in the locality would make themselves scarce, to appear again as soon as the act of the encroachment officer was turned. Further the hawkers many of whom have no fixed abode, give wrong names and addresses and cannot be traced and if after a great deal of trouble and expense on the part of the Municipality they are traced and placed before Magistrates, they are often let off with a fine of 3 annas or a rupee which the hawkers can afford to pay cheerfully and get about their business of defying the municipality and the Police.

The work of the Encroachment Department is no doubt very unpleasant and at times even dangerous as will be evident from the death of the coolie in the recent incident. I am also prepared to admit that it is of such a nature as to afford opportunities for corruption to the staff. But while there may be scope for improvement, the object cannot certainly be achieved by the wholesale condemnation of the department and expression of sympathy for hawkers who really are a source of nuisance to the public and not the Encroachment Department.

My own personal opinion as a result of experience gained in the corporation and the Standing Committee and also in the Revenue and General Purposes Committee who have to deal with this problem, is that the question of hawkers requires to be handled with sympathy and consideration by all those who are interested in the welfare of the city and cannot be solved by the wholesale condemnation of either the hawkers as a class or of the authorities who have to deal with the problem. It can only be solved by close co-operation between the public, the Magistracy, the Police and the Municipality, a co-operation which unfortunately is not always forthcoming.—Yours etc.

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PLAYERS AND PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE

(Continued from page 4.)
time to time by quiet competent writers, but it makes little whether the proprietor of the company thinks them suitable or not, the director seldom does because he prefers to tinker up a plot stolen from a book or another picture to make it appear original, and have the satisfaction of both "written and directed by so and so." Several actors follow this example and adopt the names of famous Western "stars" prefixing them with the term "Indian," even without which it would be obvious that their crude efforts are but distorted counterparts of those they profess to equal.

ENTERPRISE "NON EST."

No wonder then, that the spirit of enterprise is "non est." The Indian director alive to the paucity of talent at his command, tries to make up for poor acting by fitting in a scrap of two of dwelling, wild chases on horseback, and the like, between scenes in lavish setting, in an endeavour to rouse the interest of his audience, all of which means added expense.
Suggest to him the production of an occasional comedy, which necessitates little change in costume from ordinary every-day garb and for which common street scenes can be utilised to advantage (particularly in India with its numerous quaint survivals of the past), and our cock sure director looks at you in amazement and wants to know from where in all "deep antediluvian" India he can hope to secure either a story or actors suitable enough, and so the industry drags on, always in the same rut, too afraid to venture without being perfectly sure, company following company, with no one to set new precedents.

THIS "INFANCY" BUSINESS.

We continually hear of the industry in India being in its infancy, and it seems probable that it will never grow out of this childhood unless radical changes are effected very soon. It has taken no other country so long to reach the modern accepted standard of film production as India has waded through. What is wanted here is a complete overhauling and more co-operation, I think.
Instead of a score of poorly financed and indifferently managed companies that struggle for a showing through their mushroom existence, if there were half the number, with their resources pooled, the undertaking of super-productions approaching some of the best foreign pictures would become a reality and it would not be long before their merit was accorded adequate recognition. India could keep pace with the times, and the authorities would then perhaps have no hesitation in instituting the quota system for Indian pictures. But to think of any Government enforcing it with the present standard of Indian films is ridiculous, and the sooner our producers waste less time and thought crying over this fact, and devote the same energy to a sane, constructive programme on something of a co-operative basis, the better for them, for the industry as a whole, and for those who keep the industry alive: credulous cinema "fans" deluded by posters and a tomtom procession of handbill distributors, to pay again and again for a few minutes' pleasure in a programme of two hours' duration.

FROM THE "DRESS CIRCLE"

"Lakho Fulani"
A correspondent from the "Dress Circle" thinks that:—
"Of the recent successful stage performances Lakho Fulani demonstrates the ability of the writer to add that of the advertised cast Mr. Jalejar, Master Himat, Mr. Dadoo and Mr. Ram Krishna, this Hindoo Muslim Parsi co-operation, is earning for the proprietors and the writer the credit of success, which but for a good set of combination would otherwise not be obtained. The contribution of the stage-director Mr. Machrabhoj is too apparent to need a special mention. But in my eye the bright side carries its own weight; and therefore my humble opinion is hereby voiced in expressing Lakho Fulani a decent Drama."

INSANITARY THEATRES

The City's Blot

A "Picture Fan" writes:—
I crave the hospitality of your columns to ventilate a grievance of fundamentals. I say fundamentals because it affects the compass of every picture goer in the city. Since the arrival of the "talkies" we pay more for our seats and the only thing we get in return for this extra charge is the plague of bugs in the so-called first class "talkie" houses. My recent visit was an experience which is probably shared by the majority of the patrons who go to these popular, Cinema houses without a murmur. While the

authorities have been relaxing in many ways the rules and regulations in connection with smoking in the theatres the cinema goers are no better off to-day in matters of comfort in some of the theatres, and it is about time that the Police Commissioner or the Municipal Corporation, who exercise control, formulate some sort of rules compelling the owners of the theatres to see that the amenities for which some sort of return is expected by the theatre goer. Most of the theatre houses in Bombay are a blot on the fair name of the city and I trust you will take up cudgels on behalf of the suffering tens of thousands who frequent the cinemas and see that they are not only clean but comfortable.

It is trusted if this catches the eye of the owners of the Cinema Houses in the city that they will exterminate this pestilence immediately.

Greece Past And Present

The Educational Department of the Ufa has just commenced a new soundfilm showing in most interesting views the Greece of the days of Pericles as well as the Greece of to-day. The exteriors are now being photographed by Director H. Voelcker in Macedonia and Greece.

THE DANCE IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 4.)
regrettable fact that Mr. Uday Shankar gave three-fourths of his dance recitals to the accompaniment of Western music played by an entirely European orchestra, and to an entirely Indian audience at a time when the Indian was busy decrying English merchandise; and the reason for this is not far to seek. This art too has been allowed to lapse for want of encouragement. In fact it may not be altogether a surprise when I say that even now quite enlightened persons have contended that these arts are opposed to the interests and ideals of religion. We certainly are told that Emperor Aurangzeb ordered to banishment all music from his realm but surely this was a misanthropic attitude.

THE TRUE MEDIA.
We have advanced enough to realize that these once despised arts are the true media for self-expression and cultivation of the aesthetic senses. The monarch who could order the banishment of music from his domain might just as well have ordered the birds not to voice their ecstasy, the flowers not to yield their perfume, the happy child not to laugh or dance in his joy and delight over the gift of a new toy. But luckily for India, there are Sangit Sanghas now opening up in many towns and schools have now added gymnastics and dancing classes to their curriculum and there is a distinct promise that we too shall be taking our arts as seriously as Western nations and appreciate the art and grace of a dancer, understanding it at its true value as an expression of the joy of life and poetry of movement and not as an act of wantonness.

COSTUMES AND BACKGROUNDS
Again too, if the effect of the dance is to be a success, costumes and backgrounds have also to be considered with care as these may either mar or add to the charm of the performance. A dance is meant to express an idea, therefore every way of the body, every artistic movement of the arms, even the expression of the eyes, has a certain and important significance. From time immemorial the Easterners have idealized their dances, that is to say, they made their dances to fit their song; they sought methods of expressing the emotional context of the song in living movement, and endeavour to convey this in living gestures. Dancing in India is yet in the transitory stage and music can hardly be considered to have advanced very much further. The printed word is not the language but a means of representing it. The spoken word which is language itself is only a more or less imperfect agent for the expression of idea. To describe dancing with any real degree of accuracy it is likewise necessary that we have an adequate system of technical terms and a set of symbolical characters which will by their form and position represent the entire vocabulary of the action and repose.

THE DISADVANTAGE.

Our greatest disadvantage generally is the lack of positive technical knowledge regarding the exact details of the dancing of the past; and we shall be altogether false to the art if we do not adopt and practise a method of transcription that will perpetuate the dances of to-day, for the art dancing like the art of singing and music and every other art, a deliberate art and we in India are faced with the other difficulties of dancing on the film in its infancy which is far more difficult than dancing on the actual stage, similarly as there is a wide gulf of difference in acting for the actual stage and the screen. Indeed, the difficulties of the Indian dancer are numerous for where in Western countries there are recognised and

reputable teachers of this art, such an institution in this country is an unknown thing and those who are intent upon recovering from the past the technique of this art have enormous difficulties to overcome.

FILMS DEVELOPED FOUR-FOLD

Specific Cultural Groups

Cycle Of Shakespeare Plays

The possibility that motion picture versions of Shakespeare's plays may be produced was discussed by Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., in an interview in a recent number of The Motion Picture Monthly. Mr. Hays said the motion picture industry is rapidly approaching a point where it would produce such pictures for specific cultural groups.

He predicted four developments in the industry as follows: The continued improvement of motion pictures as a general entertainment medium; improvement as a medium of information through the newsreels; development as an education medium, and in the field of selective entertainment, designed for specific groups.

"A Shakespearean cycle in the movies?" asked Mr. Hays. "Not at all improbably through such development. The classic dramas of literature? Sound and motion, color and perspective, bring these nearer to achievement on the screen."

He characterized as "false and baseless" charges made by several critics of American-made films that they were evil and salacious and corrupted the morals not only of American audiences but of those in foreign lands. Mr. Hays cited several pictures so criticized and pointed out that they had been approved by church, patriotic and cultural groups.

Referring to a pamphlet called "Leaves from a Parson's Note Book," in which twenty-five feature pictures are classed as "evil," Mr. Hays said that twenty-one of the pictures were seen by representatives of important national organizations and sixteen were recommended by at least one of these groups.

Discussing the question of foreign debatement of American-made films, Mr. Hays asserted "no intelligent observer has failed to see that in the vast majority of instances, organized rumors and reports of objection abroad to American pictures are merely the expression of intense national trade rivalries."

Soundfilm In Puzzle Form

Ufa's commercial department has just produced a new sound-short in form of an acoustic puzzle. In an amusing fashion it is proved that the hearer of various noises always guesses at a wrong origin, if he only hears them without having a possibility of using his eyes. After various experiments, the climax is reached when the audience hears absolutely nothing. And that is just what is wanted. If one hears absolutely nothing, one may be assured that is the "noise" made by a new automobile type.

THE PICTURE BUSINESS DEPENDS

On Ideas, Stories

Centre Of Culture

Herman Shuntin, producer of plays like "Grand Hotel" and "The Last Mile" has expressed his courageous verdict. He says that "the picture business depends on ideas, stories the demand for material is terrific. Yet it is located just as far from the exact centre of culture in this country as it can get without being in the middle of the ocean."

"RESTORE PEACE IN BURMA."

Call By S. I. Chamber Of Commerce.

MADRAS, May 26.
Mr. Jamal Mahomed, President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy's Private Secretary and also the Private Secretaries to the Governor of Madras and Burma:—

"The Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce views with great concern the state of lawlessness prevailing in Burma and the great peril to the life and property of Indians who have long settled down there. The Committee strongly urges the Government to take immediate effective action to stop it and restore peace and security in Burma."—A.P.

Ootacamund, May 26.—The report which appeared in the press to the effect that Lord Willingdon will visit Ootacamund in August next is denied. Official circles here.—A.P.

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PERNICIOUS DEFERRED REBATES.

Cause Of Heavy Fluctuations In Rates.

The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, on May 20:—

I am directed by my Committee to send to you a copy of a letter which they have received from Messrs. Ranchhoddas Pursnottam and Co. dated the 28th April, setting forth clearly how the rates of freight are kept high when a Shipping Company has practically got the monopoly of the trade on certain routes.

It will be observed from the letter enclosed that when the B.I.S.N. Co. practically had the monopoly of the carriage of rice from Rangoon to Zanzibar, the Company charged Rs. 35 per ton. As soon as, however, a shipper to protect his trade, chartered a steamer the rate was brought down to Rs. 17 per ton and the threat was held out that it would be reduced still further and fixed at Rs. 12 per ton. It will be noted that that would be a reduction of more than 65 per cent on the rate quoted by the monopolistic interests.

BRITISH MONOPOLY.
As several countries in the East have been growing more and more rice and forwarding it to countries where India has built up a market, my Committee consider it essential that Government should see that unduly high rates are not kept by the monopolistic interests on these routes, so that Indian shippers may not lose their market which they have built up with so much care in the past.

My Committee have also to invite your attention to the fact that as the Indian Mercantile Marine does not exist, so far as international trade is concerned, India's export trade is likely to suffer under such circumstances as are mentioned in the letter enclosed and have, therefore, to urge upon Government the desirability of taking some concrete steps to translate into practice their expressed desire to develop the Indian Mercantile Marine both in the Coastal trade and in the foreign trade of India.

DEFERRED REBATES.
My Committee would here like to point out that such heavy fluctuation in rates is made possible by the pernicious system of deferred rebates. My Committee, along with the Indian commercial community, have pointed out to Government the danger consequent on the system, and are surprised at Government's complacency in not taking stringent action to end this malpractice.

As the B.I.S.N. Co. Ltd. has been drawing substantial subsidies for the carriage of mails from the Government of India, my Committee venture to observe that the Government of India could bring sufficient pressure to bear upon that Company not to adopt tactics of the nature referred to in the letter sent herewith, and thus ruin the trade of genuine shippers interested in the export trade of the country. Government should ask them to maintain such rates as are fair and reasonable under all the circumstances of the trade and should see that they are not reduced to a ridiculous level merely to wipe out both bona fide shippers and shipowners and raised again irrespective of the requirements of the trade or its effect on India losing the market for her exports to the foreign lands.

MUSLIM UNITY.

Madras League Resolution
MADRAS, May 26.
The Madras Presidency Muslim League at a meeting yesterday, Mr. Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A. presiding, adopted resolution deeply mourning the great loss sustained by the country in the death of the Maharaja of Muhammadabad, highly appreciating the noble efforts of the Nawab of Bhopal and other Muslim leaders to bring about union between the two sections of Muslims on the question of Muslim demands and expressing the hope that their efforts would be crowned with success.—A.P.

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Yokohama	10500	10 June	23 June
Yokohama	10000	25 "	13 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Ship	Tonnage	Leave	Arrive
Yokohama	22000	9 June	16 June
Yokohama	22000	24 June	30 June

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TO JAPAN, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Borneo Maru	10th May	24th May
Tamatsu Maru	18th "	28th "
Hunko Maru	26th "	30th Jun
Lebes Maru	9th June	19th "

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 27.
City of Worcester Robert, Liverpool.
Janu's, Drummond, Calcutta.
Mundra, Talent, London.
Kidderpore, Wright, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

May 27.
Barpetta, Purtridge, Basrah.
May 28.
Surada, Redwood, Karachi.
City of Cairo, Hopkins, Liverpool.

LANDING.

May 27.
Steamer City of Worcester for Liverpool.
Steamer Mundra for London.
Steamer Burjora for Basrah.
Steamer Baroda for Basrah.

S.S. City of Worcester:—The K. N. Coy's Steamer City of Worcester, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.
S.S. Janus:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer, Janus, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Mundra:—The M. M. Coy's Steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S.S. Kidderpore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's Steamer, Kidderpore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S.S. Barpetta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer Barpetta, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Basrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Surada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer Surada, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo of sugar.

S.S. City of Cairo:—The K. N. Coy's Steamer City of Cairo, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

- 2 Malwa, London, 30-5, M M & Co.
- 6 Shunko Maru, Kobe, 3-6, O S Kaisha.
- 8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 30-5, N Y Kaisha.
- 9 City of Worcester Bidi Band, 6-6 K. Nixon and Co.
- 11 Durenda, Dunkirk, 4-6, M M & Co.
- 14 City of Cairo, Liverpool, 28-5, K Nixon & Co.
- 15 Silverline Geneva 28-5 Volkart Bros.
- 16 Karagoa, Durban, 3-6, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

- 1 Borneo Maru, Kobe, 28-5, O S Kaisha.
- 2 Tasmania Maru, Japan, N F N Y Kaisha.
- 3 Barpetta, P. Gulf, 27-5, M M and Co.
- 4 Vasma, Basrah, 29-5, M M and Co.
- 5 Tamatsu Maru, Kobe, 29-5 O S Kaisha.
- 6 Sophie Marie, M Coast, 29-5 Merchant S N Co.
- 7 Khosrou, Mauritius, 28-5, T M & Co.
- 8 Kidderpore, Wright, 31-5 M M and Co.
- 14 Surada, Karachi, 28-5, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

- 1 Jalgaon, Tuticorin 30-5 Scindia S. N. and Co.
- 2 E. James, Karachi 28-5 M. M. & Co.
- 3 Barora, N F. N. F. M. M. & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kathia 28-5-31 P and O S N

Rawalpindi, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.

Mantua, 12-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Massena, 27-5-31, J F C Co.
Worcester, 27-5-31, K N Co.

FROM CALCUTTA.
Agra, 29-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Delhi 28-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Werdenfels 26-5-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Almkirk, 2-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Stolzenfels, 9-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.

Liechtenfels, 13-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Lanterfels, 23-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Aytekerk, 29-6-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Salubanka, 22-5-31, T M & Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Fuslana, 17-5-31, L T and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Trentbank, 20-5-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Derby, 31-5-31, F F Campbell Co.

City Bradford, 18-5-31, F F Campbell Co.
City Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.
Heime Maru 10-5-31, O S Kaisha.

Iyo Maru 30-5-31, N Y Kaisha.
Tokima Maru, 15-4-31, N Y Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, 29-6-31, N Y Kaisha.
Compin, 5-6-31, P & O S N Co.

Alpore, 21-6-31, P & O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 8-6-31, O S Kaisha.

Celebes Maru, 19-6-31, O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldora, 19-6-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DUBAI.
Khandalla, 6-6-31, M M & Co.
Kenya, 20-6-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Malwa, 30-5-31, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
S. Worcester 6-6-31, K. N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda N F M M and Co.
Mundra U. L. M. M. and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Neuenfels N. F. L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR KOBÉ.
Borneo Maru 24-5-31, O S Kaisha.

Tottori Maru 30-5-31, N Y Kaisha.
Tamatsu Maru 31-5-31, O S Kaisha.

Tasmania Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 3-6-31, O S Kaisha.

FOR DUBAI.
Karagoa, 8-6-31, M M & Co.

FOR BASRAH.
Vasma 29/5/31 M M and Co.
Barjora M. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Begum T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Rajput T M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Boats S.S. Trenfenk 27-5-30.

Boats per A. Cotton of S.S. Gamagata Maru 26-5-31.
Surada 26-5-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 27.
S.S. Malva for London:—50 bales of animal skin H. Oosman and Co.; 2 bales animal skin U. Ebrahim; 12 bales animal skin U. G. Merchant; 6 bales animal skin K. B. H. Karimbax and Sons; 8 bales animal skin P. M. Hassam; 6 bales animal skin H. Jiwani; 2000 cwt. linseed oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 4000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy and Sons.

S.S. Durenda for London:—1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, 1000 cwt. linseed oil cakes M. Bhuta and Co.; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy and Co.; 4000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy and Sons; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes Steel Bros.

For Dunkirk:—8000 cwt. groundnuts Stevans and Co.; 275 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 50 bales wool raw W. T. Surrent.

City of Cairo for Liverpool:—13 bales wool raw C. Ramsrup; 12 bales wool raw R. Virchand & Co.; 27 bales wool raw Clarke & Smith Ltd.

S.S. Neuenfels for Hamburg:—13000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, 100 cwt. linseed H. V. Oomerbhoy; 1000 cwt. linseed K. M. Nathoo; 10000 cwt. linseed R. Ratilal and Co.; 4000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 50 cwt. gum Olibanum E. Valimohamad and Co.; 50 ton mannesse Ore Shivalajpur Syndicate Ltd.; 165 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw Patil Cotton Co.; 21 bales cotton fly A. L. Zaveri; 2 bats Palms Rosa oil Volkart Bros.; 75 bales Hemp M. Nissim; 1999 cwt. Joowari C. Dharamsey.

For Rotterdam:—3000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes Steel Bros.; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, 200 cwt. groundnuts H. V. Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 165 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—31 bales cotton fly A. L. Zaveri; 25 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Neuenfels for New Orleans:—125 bags jute rags Patil and Co.

For Norfolk:—200 bales jute rags B. Mahankhal and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Sinerim for Genova:—30 bales kopok cotton K. Naradas.

City of Worcester for Liverpool:—5000 cwt. groundnuts Steel Bros.

S.S. Tottori Maru for Shanbeh:—250 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 800 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Lamatsu Maru for Osaka:—150 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Shanbeh:—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales Cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Neerak:—260 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Tasmania Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

Imports.
Bombay, May 27.
S.S. Barpetta agents M. M. & Co. from Basrah:—27 pieces lead, 10 bags scrap brass; 13 nongs E. J. Cylinders:—181 bales at 11; 327 bales wool; 183 bags T.

seeds; 212 bags Rasin; 37 bags cotton; 81 bags gum.
From Basrah:—112 bales wool; 260 bags P. seeds; 50 carboys rose water; 22 bales cotton; 29 bars atari; 84 bales skins; 66 bales alkalis; 14 bales zira.
From B. Abbas:—19 bales Rose buds; 90 bags Rasin; 13 bags cotton; 83 bags dry fish; 28 Jottas Assafetida.

From Muscat:—695 bags dry dates; 169 bags sandvins; 102 bags fish.
From Karachi:—488 bags wheat; 180 bags barley; 56 bales cotton; 86 bags dry fruits.

From Kerawal:—793 bales cotton.
S.S. Vasma agents M. M. and Co. from Basrah:—1788 bales dates; 39 bales cotton.

From Mohamerah:—41 cases rat skin; 33 cts ghee.
From Karachi:—3275 bags wheat; 125 bags gram; 300 bags kishmish; 21 bags yakahin; 36 bags Appricots; 99 bags wheat flour; 25 bags Alm seeds; 31 bags alm kernels; 45 bales lub oil; 96 bales cotton.

S.S. Karagol agents M. M. and Co. from L. Marques:—11 bags scrap iron.
From Mozambique:—330 bags cowries.

From Daresalam:—17 cases jam capid; 100 cases ghee; 7 bales cotton.
From Zanzibar:—361 bales cloves; 30 bales orange peel.

From Bombay:—3125 bales cotton.
S.S. Molaga agents M. M. and Co. from Colombo:—50 cases grapes.

From Melbourne:—70 bales wool; 25 cases dripping; 100 bags peas.
From Wellington:—50 bales wool.

From Habari:—40 cases apples; 100 cases jams.
From Sydney:—40 cases motor tyres.

S.S. Suroda, agents M. M. and Co. from Probolinggo:—3726 bags sugar.
From Sourabaya:—271 tins alcohol; 300 tins soft molasses; 171 bags topococa seeds; 25 tins soft coffee; 27 bags topidba floor.

From Balavia:—695 bags tea.
From Calcutta:—189 bags coffee.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Baies	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date	8680000	8396000
Receipts Yesterday	5000	8000
Exports to date	6288000	6446000
Stocks at Ports	3513000	1715000
Stock Interior Towns	1051000	810000
Stock Liverpool	1082000	884000
Visible Supply	6435000	3780000
Quantity in Sight	12720000	13560000
Quantity out of Sight	9357000	11425000

OFFICIAL ROOM RATES.

	Bombay, May 27.
S. F. F. G. C.	147 144 140 136
M.G. Rajputana	146 143 139 135
" Punjab	145 142 138 134
" Omra No. 3	154 150 146
" No. 1	168 164 160
" No. 2	160 156 152
" Brach No. 2	174 170 166 162
" Surat	234 230 226 222

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 27.
EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.	
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready	Rs. 378 per ton.
Filtered TII Seed Oil Ready	Rs. 18 per case of 8 lbs.
Coconut Cake Ready	Rs. 70 per ton.

WHEAT & PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 27.
Linseed	Rs. 5 5 6
Mustard	6 5 3
Wheat May	3 14 0
Wheat Sept	3 11 0
Groundnuts	5 15 0
Castorseed	2 8 0

FRONTIER REGULATIONS COMMITTEE.

Lengthy Questionnaire To Be Issued.

PESHAWAR, May 27.
The first preliminary sitting of the Frontier Regulations Committee was concluded on Tuesday after a discussion on the methods and procedure of work and questionnaire. A large number of decided Regulation cases were called for from the Deputy Commissioner's office and the examination of these will begin to-day. The questionnaire itself which is a rather lengthy document will not be ready for issue till Wednesday.—A.P.

"ZAMINDAR'S" ISSUE OF MAY 17.

Declared Forfeited To His Majesty.

PESHAWAR, May 27.
The following Gazette Extraordinary has been issued: In exercise of the powers conferred under section 98-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as amended by the Press Law Repeal and Amendment Act 1922, the Code of Criminal Procedure (third amendment Act 1926, the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1927, and the Foreign Relations Ordinance 1931, the Chief Commissioner is, pleased hereby to declare forfeited to His Majesty every copy of the "Zamindar of Lahore" issue of 17th May containing reproduction from the paper's issues of April 18th and 21st, 1931, headed "Electric effect of Amanullah Khan Ghazi's life-giving letter and independence of Daulat Khudaki" and "Afghanistan in danger," edited, printed and published by Sayed Ghulam Hassan Shah of Hazara at Mansar Steam Press, Lahore, and all other documents containing copies of reprints or translations of or extracts from the said publication, on the ground that it contains matter, the publication of which is punishable under Section 2 of the Foreign Relations Ordinance 1931, as it is likely to promote unfriendly relations between His Majesty's Government and the Government of Afghanistan.—A.P.

Parsi's Special Prayers At Udwada Fire-Temple.

A special train carrying about 300 Parsi ladies and gentlemen is leaving Bombay next Sunday (the 31st instant), for Udwada, the place of the ancient and sacred Fire Temple of the Parsis in Gujarat. Their object is to perform the Jashan ceremony at the Fire-Temple and invoke the Blessings of Lord Ahimsa on the inhabitants of this vast continent and to offer special prayers to restore peace and prosperity throughout the whole world. The special train will leave Bombay early in the morning reaching Udwada (a distance of about 115 miles) at about 9-40 a.m., whence the whole party will proceed to the town by automobiles and will perform the ceremony in the sacred shrine at about 10-30 a.m. The local priests of town under the leadership of the two high priests will join the pilgrims in the special offerings. The party will then retire for rest and repast and will leave Udwada in the afternoon on their return journey to Bombay arriving here at about 8 p.m.

FREE MATRIC CLASS.

The Secretary, D. A. V. Free Night School, writes:—Men of all castes and creeds desirous of studying in the Matric Class for the University Examination can avail the opportunity of free teachings during spare hours. The D. A. V. Free Night High School will enrol the candidates up to a week only from to-day between 8 and 10 (S.T.) in the night excepting Saturday and Sunday. Address, above Municipal Vegetable Market Buildings, Bhuleswar, Bombay.

Separate Andhra Province.

At a public meeting of Andhras of Kalyan held under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan, in Kelkar's

YOUR BABY'S HEALTH

during the first five years needs every care and attention. YOU CAN'T TRIFLE WITH THE PROBLEM. Just as a baby needs pure air and food, so does it need a pure and SCIENTIFIC tonic that would be light on its tender stomach, build its bone and muscle, enrich its blood, correct its organs and not only prevent onslaughts of disease, but also cure any lurking disease.



containing Calcium Phosphorous and Writings (Rosebath) in an unrivalled combination with other harmless but potent medicinal herbs and roots, is a product evolved out of years of medical research and designed most effectively to function as a

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Wada, the following resolution

was unanimously passed:— "This meeting of the Andhras of Kalyan resolves that the satisfaction of the legitimate claim of the Andhras to constitute a separate province shall not be further postponed, and resolves further that public attention be urgently drawn to the necessity of the immediate erection of the Andhra Land into a separate Province."

The Viceroy is giving an Old Etimian dinner at the Viceregal Lodge on

MORE INDIAN TROOPS FOR BURMA.

Police Outpost Attacked.

3 REBELS KILLED: SEVERAL INJURED.

RANGOON, May 28. The following communiqué has been issued:—The Government of Burma after consultation with the military authorities of India have decided that it is necessary to obtain additional troops from India, namely a complete Infantry Brigade, with Brigadier and staff, to put down the rebellion in district where it still continues, to prevent it from spreading to other districts, to suppress the outbreak against Indians and Chinese and generally to maintain law and order in the Province.

The troops will be stationed at the headquarters of all affected districts with detachments at various outstations. In addition to troops, extra military police will be maintained in the areas affected by the rebellion, and will work at the outlying police stations. Military police posts will be established in the forests along Pegu and the Yomas, to prevent interruptions in timber extraction work.—A. P.

More Troops For Burma Shortly
SECUNDERABAD May 26. Brigadier H. E. R. Braine,

Commanding the 12th Infantry Brigade and Major T. A. Digby, Commanding 316th Punjab Regiment are proceeding to-night to Burma. They will be followed by the 310th Baluch Regiment and 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment shortly. The destination in Burma is not known.—A. P.

ATTACK ON POLICE OUTPOST.

RANGOON, May 26.

Rebels attacked the punitive police outpost under construction at Taungbokaik, in Henzada District, on the night of May 28. As a result of the engagement three rebels were killed, and several wounded. There was no police casualty.

The recruitment of a fresh rebel army by a Phongyi is reported to be in progress at Hsiban, in the Shan States. News has been received that sixty have been enrolled. Some of the local lieutenants have been arrested.—A. P.

"FINANCIAL STRINGENCY NOT TEMPORARY"

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S VIEWS ON SIMLA MOVE

SIMLA, May 27. Mr. Rangachariar, speaking after Sir George Schuster's introductory speech in the Retrenchment Advisory Committee, pointed out that all must recognise that the present financial stringency was not of a temporary nature; hence reduction in the cost of Government should be permanent in many respects. Regarding the Army, he did not think there was anything to prevent the Sub-Committee from examining the question of pay and allowances of all sections of the service, European and Indian; and the same was the case with regard to railways.

Discussing the work before the General Purposes Committee, Mr. Rangachariar expressed his opinion that while the Agricultural Research Council was working in full swing, there need be no agricultural department of the Secretary. He also incidentally urged the question of Simla move for consideration and favoured the proposal to have outside experts like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. He demanded information as to the pay and allowances in other countries, especially Asiatic countries where Europeans are employed like Egypt, Italy and Japan. He further demanded information not merely as regards quantum of increase in expenditure, but how it was accounted for.

MORALLY BOUND. Concluding Mr. Rangachariar on behalf of non-officials earnestly invited the co-operation of various heads of departments and said that they would all be morally bound by the recommendations of the sub-committees.—A. P.

BERAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Sardar To Preside
(From A Correspondent.)
KHAMGAON, May 28. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has accepted the presidency of the Berar Provincial Political Conference to be held on 1st and 2nd June, 1931 at Khamgaon.

A Clash At Jamnagar
JAMNAGAR, May 26. A clash occurred here to-day between Mohammedans and Bohras, as a result of which several members of the latter community were severely injured. The crowds, however, dispersed immediately on the arrival of the State Landers on the scene. The State authorities are taking precautionary measures.—A. P.

ACCIDENT TO BALTIC FLEET SUBMARINE?

Failure To Reappear After Diving

DIFFICULTY OF SALVAGE

LONDON, May 26. Moscow.—Submarine Number Nine of the Baltic fleet during training exercises in the Gulf of Finland, on Friday, dived and did not reappear. Two aeroplanes searched the spot and noticed oil on the surface of water. Salvage is difficult owing to water being 100 fathoms deep.—Reuter.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS IN KOLABA.

Plans For Peasants' Organisation

(From Our Correspondent.)
PANVEL, May 27. Most of the elections of office-bearers and representative to the District Congress Committee and the Provincial Congress Committee were held before the 15th of May. Except at Panvel, there was no trouble. At Panvel, certain people who enlisted themselves as members after the 8th of May insisted on their right to vote contrary to the rules and instructions of the Panvel and Maharashtra Committees. They became rowdy at the time of the election and Mr. Phanse the President had to postpone the election. The malcontents, however, held a meeting of their own and elected certain people as office-bearers and representatives to the District and Provincial Committees. The M.P.C.C. has informed the Panvel Committee that this procedure is irregular and the old Committee remains in office till new elections properly take place.

PEASANTS' ORGANISATION.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's visit to this District has undoubtedly given fresh impetus to the Congress workers. Mr. N. N. Patil, M. L. C., who was chairman of the Reception Committee of the 4th Non-Brahmin Conference held in the first week of this month and the Kolaba District Peasants and Cultivators' Conference held in December last year writes to the "Kolaba-Samachar" appealing Congress workers to carry on the work of peasants' organisation on the lines Mr. Patel indicated. The "Kolaba-Samachar" invites Mr. Patil to confer with Congress workers, who are meeting at Alibag on May 30th at the time of the annual meeting of the Kolaba District Congress Committee. It is expected that as a result of discussion, a suitable scheme of peasant organisation will be agreed upon.

SUICIDES AND SALE OF CHILDREN

Acute Famine In Bengal.

BANKS CLOSE DOORS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, May 22. Acute distress is being felt in villages on a strip of land on the West bank of the Jamma running through Rangpur Bogra and Pubna Districts. This is a jute cultivation area. Last year agriculturalists lost heavily over jute. Many burnt their crop on the fields because further expenses over it for cutting, washing and making it marketable would have meant more loss. Along with this calamity, the paddy crop also totally failed. These two failures have undone the cultivators. Many have nothing to eat and no work to do. They are in the grip of a famine. There is the prospect of the next Aus paddy crop which will be harvested in a month, but in the meantime many have nothing to eat.

SUICIDES. Cases of suicide and selling of children have occurred. Government is giving agricultural loans and Relief Committees have been formed. But the measures are not adequate. Acute suffering continues. Many local Banks whose principal investments were with the agriculturalists, have stopped payment and closed their doors. Famine conditions have brought on bank closure, which in its turn has aggravated sufferings from famine.

HOOGLY BOAT DISASTER.

Sub-Divisional Officer's Report.

CHINSURAH, May 26. The Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer has submitted his report on the enquiry into the Hooghly Boat disaster, resulting in the death of Shri Chandra Mandal, a Calcutta journalist and five others, to the District Magistrate. In the course of the report he held that the Chinsurah Municipality was guilty of culpable neglect of duty and added that had the Municipality exercised proper supervision over the boat arrangements, the disaster would not have happened.—A. P.

MOHARRAM IN DELHI

Serious Situation Averted

NEW DELHI, May 27. A serious situation was averted last night as a result of the tact shown by the police and Muslim leaders in dealing with the principal Muharram procession which for more than three hours refused to proceed from Juma Masjid, as the processionists considered that there was not sufficient help from the police. Muslim leaders wanted constables to hold the ropes of "tazias" but Mr. Senior Acting Senior Superintendent of Police decided otherwise as he thought that the police were there for giving protection and not to be used for the purpose for which volunteers were better suited. Eventually, however, a few constables were detailed for the work. Though the procession was timed to start at about 9 p.m. it was not until 12-15 a.m. that local leaders and police officers managed to persuade the leaders to start the procession which passed off peacefully without any untoward incident.—A. P.

Bombay Presidency Watandar's Conference.

DHARWAR, May 25. It has been decided to hold the third Bombay Presidency Watandar's and Inamdars conference at Dhawar on the 30th and 31st of May. It was to be held last year in Bijapur but was postponed on account of unavoidable circumstances. Mr. Desai of Handpur has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Sardar M. V. Kiba of Indore has consented to preside.—A. P.

Simla.—The following communiqué is issued:—The Retrenchment Advisory Committee, at a meeting to-day considered the names provisionally suggested by the Business Sub-Committee for the composition of six sub-committees to deal with expenditure on Army, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Stores, Audit and Public Works and General Purposes. The personnel, constitution and terms of reference will be considered at a further meeting.—A. P.

WANTED DISCIPLINED PATRIOTISM.

Ankola Hindustani Seva Dal Camp.

(From A Correspondent.)
ANKOLA, May 26. The closing ceremony of the Hindustani Seva Dal Training Camp, Ankola, was celebrated on a grand scale on the 23rd inst. Sjt. Subaro Ramachandra Haldipurkar, President, Kanara District Congress Committee, presided. Villagers, especially Nadavars, men and women witnessed the function with keen interest. People numbering several hundred, members of the local Bhagini Mandal were also present.

MANY MESSAGES. After invoking in Hindi volunteers sang welcome songs with ladin. Messages wishing success were received from Sjt. C. Rajagopalchari, K. F. Nariman, Sadashivrao Karnad, Divaker. The President spoke at length about splendid work the Seva Dal volunteers had done throughout the country, particularly in Kanara District, during the last fight. He said without discipline constant work was impossible and urged the opening of training camps everywhere. He appealed to the people to help such undertakings financially and finally thanked the Seva Dal organisers, who taught the Congress Volunteers the A B C of discipline.

DISCIPLINED PATRIOTISM.

Doctor Hardiker, Secretary General, who was received by members of the Camp Committee, advised boundless volunteers to cultivate disciplined patriotism. About forty or fifty had got through the camp training course. Sjt. Ramanayak Basagad on behalf of the Managing Committee placed the camp reports, explaining that Rs. 1,500 were spent for the camp. The function terminated after the flag was hoisted by the President. The guests entertained at the camp kitchen. All campers left for their respective places the next morning. Some volunteers with camp instructions visited Gokaran on request from Rashtriya Seva Samiti. Pandit Siddhanthpant, Hindi Pracharak Sevadal, addressed meeting exhorting the audience to strengthen Seva Dal, the only national army.

A LABOURER'S SUICIDE.

C. P. Government Denies Story. The C. P. Government in a communiqué says that currency has been given to a story coming from Akola to the effect that a man in a village near Akola committed suicide because he could not pay his land revenue. The Government has enquired into the story and finds that it is entirely without foundation. The man who committed suicide was a landless labourer from whom nothing was due to the Government and from whom no demand had been made.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

To Be Held At Kopergaon.

KOPERGAON, May 25. Kopergaon was the first and foremost taluka in Ahmednagar District in the recent satyagraha movement. It is settled to hold the Fourth Sessions of Ahmednagar District Political Conference at Kopergaon on June 5 and 6 under the president of Mr. Jammalalji Bajaj of Wardha. Political sufferers' conference and Mahila Parishad are to be held here on June 7.

ENDING WORLD ECONOMIC CRISIS

Mr. Henderson's Opti-
LONDON, May 25. Rugby.—British Foreign Minister Mr. Henderson returned to England yesterday from Geneva meetings of the League of Nations Council and European Committee. He said he hoped, in years to come, the work of the European Committee during the last week would be regarded as the first real collective step of Nations to end the world economic crisis. The Session of League Council is the subject of comment in leading articles in several papers this morning.—B. O. W.

JAPANESE CABINET PROCEEDS WITH CUT SCHEME

Threatened Stoppage On Railways

OPPOSITION IN GOVT. DEPTS. DIES DOWN

LONDON, May 26. Tokyo.—Despite anticipation of the railway strike to-morrow as a result of the proposed cut in the salaries of railway officials, and unrest in the Government Departments themselves, the Cabinet has decided to proceed with the scheme for a general cut in the officials' salaries of over hundred yen (ten sterling) per month. While opposition in the Government Departments to the cut appears to have died down, the situation on railways is increasingly serious, and special precautions have been ordered in view of the threatened stoppage. It is now reported that the rate of reduction originally proposed, ranging up to 20 per cent, will be slightly modified. The seriousness of the cut is shown in the fact that the scale of salaries in Japan is so low that the Prime Minister receives only £1,200 every year, other Ministers £800 and Judges, Generals, Admirals, etc., proportionate salaries.—Reuter.

REVENUE DUES AGAINST RYOTS.

Officials' Strictness In Realising Second Instalment.

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, May 24. While the U. P. and Punjab Government are giving remission to ryots to the tune of hundreds of lacs on account of the fall in prices, the revenue officials in Sris and Siddapur Talukas are reported to be strict in realising the 2nd instalment, even when the ryots have pleaded inability and applied to the higher officials for simple suspension of the 2nd instalment.

It is reported that gun licenses of Ganapat Hegade and Ganapayya Hegade of Kalagundikoppa (Sris) were not renewed by the Shrestedar who said that the guns would not be returned unless the second instalment was paid.

It is further reported that Balaghar Ganapayya Hegade Kakod (Sris) was not given the grant by the Shrestedar due to the public Temple Someswar at Someswar. The Temple owes nothing to the Government but the Shrestedar demanded the second instalment from Hegade, and refused the Temple grant unless he paid his own second instalment.

That the ryots who go for registration in Siddapur are refused registration unless they pay the 2nd instalment.

SJT. S. C. BOSE

Arriving In Bombay This Morning

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose is expected to arrive in Bombay on Thursday morning after completing his tour in Gujarat. He will be staying in the City for two or three days and the Local Congress Committee is going to arrange public meetings which will be addressed by the Bengal leader.

ALLEGED FINED OF REVOL- VERS.

LAHORE, May 26. Hansraj and Hirasahing who were arrested as a result of the search and alleged recovery of revolvers, gun cartridges and material for manufacturing bombs at Shahdara, four miles from Lahore, on Saturday, have been remanded to Police custody for a fortnight by Mr. Rupendra Singh, Magistrate, Shekhpura. It is reported that Hansraj will be kept in Lahore Fort.—A. P.

Patidars Conference Preparations

SHAHADA, May 26. All arrangements are complete. Great enthusiasm prevails. The whole district will attend and thousands will come. Therefore loud speakers are ordered. Patidars' Conference, Peasants' Conference and Bhil Conference. Khadi Exhibition is a special feature.

Poor Man's Raj Is What Gandhiji Stands For.

'HE IS THE EMBODIMENT OF TRUTH, PURITY AND LOVE.'

Father Elwin Pays Tribute To Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, May 25. Clad in spotless Khadi, Fr. Elwin of Christa Seva Sangha addressed a large audience at the Shivajee Mandir, Poona, on 24th. Sjt. Gadgil presided.

Fr. Elwin began by explaining that he was not a Missionary he was not in India to convert others, but to convert himself. He had kept a portrait of Gandhiji in his room at Oxford, even before he came to India. Since then he had found in the Mahatma's teachings, the strongest influence in his life. "Mahatma," said Fr. Elwin, "is without doubt the greatest man living in the world to-day. He is the embodiment of the spirit of Truth, Purity and Love—the three ultimate values of his philosophy."

He is no mere visionary, he is a shrewd politician, with an extraordinary wide knowledge of human nature, but he is so devoted to the value of spinning that he is not interested in politics as a school, not of constitution making but of character building. He has created a new public morality. Above all, he has introduced the ideal of generosity into politics. The very foundation of his Satyagraha is a sort of quixotic chivalry.

Fr. Elwin proceeded to analyse the secret of Mahatma's power over men. He discussed his teachings on Truth, Brahmacharya and Non-violence. He laid emphasis on the value of spinning both as a solvent of India's poverty and as a discipline.

GANDHIJI'S GREATEST CON- TRIBUTION.

He claimed that it was the principle of Satyagraha that was Gandhiji's most significant contribution to the thought of the world. There was no stronger argument for India's freedom than the means by which she has struggled to attain it. Satyagraha is that "Moral Equivalent for War" for which William James and others have pleaded. It preserves the positive values of war such as heroism, discipline, service, etc., but it provides for their display on a far higher moral level.

A COMPARISON.

He made a comparison between war camps of Satyagraha of Gujarat and the war camps as described in "All quiet on the Western Front."

On the one side was frantic hysteria, on the other calm and

noble equipoise. There was drunk, en valour, here valourous temperance. There was foul language and sordid ideas, here was the very spirit of religion. In Europe, men were being degraded to the level of beasts, in India they were being raised to the highest levels of which humanity was capable. Satyagraha is all sided sword which raises both him who uses it and him against whom it is used.

ENEMY OF IMPERIALISM.

Here Fr. Elwin showed himself on uncompromised socialist, as a strong enemy of Capitalism as of Imperialism. Mahatma's hut at Karadi, so striking in contrast to the top heavy splendours of Viceregal Lodge, is the symbol of the new form of Government, that is to be—the rule of the poor, for the poor by the poor. Mahatma believes that there is no worship more or more pleasing to God than selfless service of the poor.

TAKLI COMPETITION.

The result of the Takli Competition held under the management of Poona Cantonment Spinning Association in the first week of this month was declared yesterday evening at a public meeting. Sjt. Baluakka Kantikar presided. He congratulated the winners of the competition, and then requested people to take up to Swadeshi in right earnest.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament began on 22nd inst. tant, when the first round was played out. Prominent players like Messrs. Narayan Rao Joshi, Prof. Anurker, Khadliker, Mandlik, H. M. Vadva and others are taking part. High standard was displayed by the competitors.

Women Come Into Their Own.

SPECIAL PLACE IN ITALIAN REGIME

SEPARATE SECTION OF FASCI T PARTY FOR RELIEF WORK.

LONDON, May 26. Rome.—Women will henceforth have a special place in the Italian regime in accordance with the regulation creating a women's section of the Fascist Party, comprising women of over 22 "of perfect moral courage and Fascist faith." Their principal duties will be in the nature of charitable and relief work. The second new regulation prescribes compulsory Fascist uniform to be worn on all ceremonial occasions. It includes dark-grey plusfour suit, black shirt and grey Alpine hat.—Reuter.

KHURAI NOTES.

(From A Correspondent.)
KHURAI (C. P.), May 24. It is very hot now-a-days. The nights are a bit cool, but the days are scorching. The weather last week was mild, and we hope that after a week it might repeat itself again.

Mr. Bhagwan Prasad Tiwari, C. P. Police, our popular Circle Inspector of Khurai has been transferred to Nagpur as an Inspector in the C.I.D. department. He has done very good work here and we wish him the same success everywhere. We welcome Mr. Dinanath in his place.

Scouting is becoming a prominent feature in Khurai. Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma has been given a gold thanks badge and Mr. Bahadur Singh Salekhin Khurai was given a silver thanks badge for their good work in scouting by the Scout Association.

Mr. Phoolchand Sethi, a resident of this place, stands first class first in the B.Sc. examination of 1931 of Nagpur University. He was congratulated at a meeting in Krishna Niwas Garden under the presidency of Pt. K. C. Sharma.

To express regret for the loss of Hon. Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis, the late President of the Legislative Council on Saturday last, a condolence meeting was held under the presidency of P. K. C. Sharma.